GET IT
The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

FREE TO CYCLISTS.
The New 1921 edition of our Price List will be sent post free on application.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 166 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
17th Sept ..	PLASSY ..	7,846
24th „ ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
1st October ..	*SOUDAN ..	6,696
8th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
15th „ ..	EGYPT* ..	7,941
22nd „ ..	CHINA ..	7,952
29th „ ..	MALWA ..	10,941
5th November	DELTA ..	8,097
5th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,450
9th „ ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
12th „ ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
24th „ ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,846

* NALDERA
* MALWA
* NARKUNDA
* MANTUA

* Through steamers from Australia

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamer
18th September	DUNERA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

about 14th November	MANDALA	8,240

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
23rd Sept. ..	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo, free mantale Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
21st October ..	MANTUA	
18th November..	NALDERA	
16th December..	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket ..... £10.
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7.

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	——
16th Sept. ..	VERELA ..	Basreh direct
12th „ ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Port
12th „ ..	FULTALA	Karachi and Persian Gulf
16th „ ..	LHASA ..	Karachi direct
21st „ ..	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
10, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1282.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
"Saigon Maru"	M. Sato	8th Sept.	20th Sept.
"Ganges Maru"	R. Yamanoi	19th Sept	1st Octr.
"Peking Maru"	K. Yamaguchi	7th Octr.	19th Octr.
"Alps Maru"	K. Egawa.	15th Octr.	27th Octr.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Rate.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	3870	20th „	12th Sept
Morioka Maru	D. Taniguchi	3809	13thSeptember	
Asuka Maru	D. Morihira	3834	26th „	18th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	T. Matsuda	3507	5th Oct.	19 „

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 33,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 267.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK' LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,73,85
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Surafi Bazar, 267, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 268,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Gromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	30,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	30,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801 15 2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP* CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Naxsari, Mohsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent, all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

SWARAJ

By 30th September

We ought not to Stop, with a consideration of the Joys and benefits of Political freedom, great as those are.

We still have with us a tyranny of extravagance and debts that holds countless thousands in subjection. If you are in this bondage make a

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDANCE

By starting a Savings Bank account. This may mean a Resolution in your manner of living, and the Peaceful and happy consumation of your struggles a few years hence when you have reached the goal of financial independence it will well reward you for your present toil and self Sacrifice.

Start account to-day with **One Rupee** and put in at least One Rupee a month and see it grow

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA Ltd.
7 A, Fort Street-opposite G. P. O.
BOMBAY
Branches—KARACHI—SURAT—RAWALPINDI
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT

SWARAJ

THE

National Indian LIFE ISSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt., Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esqr., Bar-at-Law Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Gov. of Indit Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or	The Chief of Agents
309, Bow Bazar,	D. SEN & Co.,
Street Calcutta.	1, Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

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EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management, Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppe Police Chowkie, No. 2
BOMBAY No. 2.

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC
LAMPS
ACCESSORIES

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE
Just unpacked
Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.
THE
Praful Perfume Store,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

No. 8, Waterloo Mans
Museum West, BOMBAY,
THE ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROGELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed, Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment
Apply:— ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced

Tele. No. 4190 Tele. add. Kopti Co. Bombay.
M. M. KOPTI AND CO.

TILE, MARBLE & TANDUR POLISHED STONE, MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
48, 50 Customs House, Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

"TO WIN SWARAJ AT THE POINT OF SPINDLE"

Sree Charkha B.
The latest improved ideal machine for spinning the finest yarn.
Quite handy, compact, light and economical.
Provided with arrangements to tighten and loosen the driving threads whenever wanted without untying them.
Provided with Brass bearings at all points of motion.
Spindles removeable the most novel feature. Speed 60 revolutions of the spindle per turn of the handle.
Thousands already in use. Register your order to-day. Price Rs. 3-8-0 only. No discount. Special polished charakhas price Rs. 4 only, manufactured and sold by
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
NEW CHARNI ROAD,
Near West End Cinema,
Girgaum, BOMBAY No. 4.

Gents Tailors & Outfitters
EST: 1909
Our tailoring department is under an Expert cutter and able workmen. Orders executed promptly and carefully.
Please Phone up 4008 for our representative
SWADESHI CLOTHS IN STOCK.
A. R. ABDURREHMAN & Co.
20, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
PHONE No. 4008.

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JUST RECEIVED
BEZWADA KHADI
Cheap prices from Rs. 0-8-0 to 0-15-0 per yard.
Bezwada Dhotis fine quality Rs. 12-12 pair
Ready made Khadi Shirt Rs. 1-14 & 2-4 each
" " Shart Coat Rs. 4-4 & upward
" " Long Coat Rs. 4-12 & upward
" " Sadra Rs. 2-2 each
" " Cap Superior quality Rs. 0-6-0. 0-8-0. & 1— each
THE SHANGHAVI STORES
SANDHURST ROAD.
BOMBAY.

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Real German make, of clear excellent white paper, well bound in calico and leather. Fully indexed, 500 pages.
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If you have had influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot by anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
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Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys, Boilers, etc
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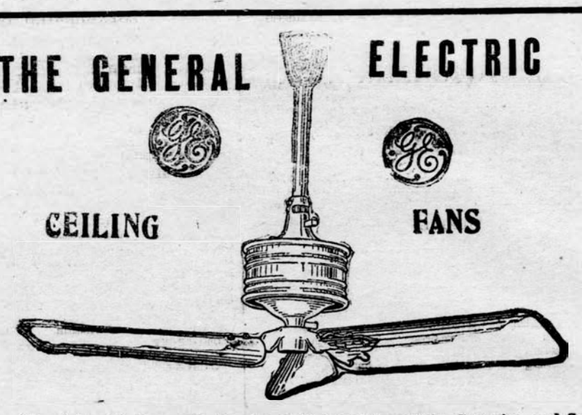

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Complete with 8 curved alluminium Blades, Down Rods, Canopies, and Speed Regulators, etc. 230/250 Volts .....Rs. 200/- each.
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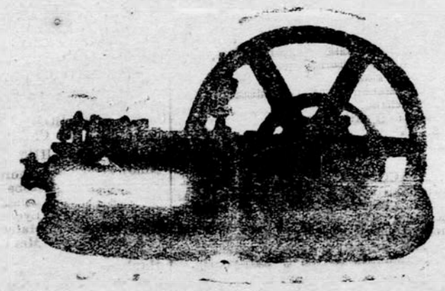

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Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur—Myrrabolame—Momial Silajit—Khardyson, etc.
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22" broad and 19 yards long piece suitable for two suits or two gowns delivered free at any Indian Post Office for Rs. 40 only.
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N.B.—Large stock of Field and Hand Cameras, Kodaks, and all Sundries to suit every purse always in view.

American Gold Medal Camp Cots
No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
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Packing and Delivery extra
America India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

"BE WISE IN TIME"
—if you are feeling "a bit below par"—"not quite the thing"—"run-down"—or "out of sorts". See to it that your indisposition is removed before it turns to something more than an ailment. It is always unwise to ignore even the slightest sign of sickness. Napoleon use to say: "Every moment lost gives an opportunity for misfortune." This is eminently true in regard to any poor condition of health. Much trouble is caused by stomach and liver disorders; if this is so in your case a timely dose of that famous and well-known specific—Beecham's Pills—is the best and safest medicine to take. Relief invariably follows even the first dose; and if you persevere with the treatment,
AND TAKE
the pills regularly, you will soon establish a state of good health to which, possibly, you may long have been a stranger. For "run-down" men and women Beecham's Pills are a reliable remedy. Their tonic and corrective qualities soon bring the important organs of digestion up to their normal efficiency. They also exert a purifying effect upon the blood and thus benefit the whole bodily system. Depressing and unhealthy conditions soon yield to the beneficial influence of
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Prepared only by
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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER, one with English Honours will be preferred. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL G. T. High School, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R1324

WANTED—A Gujarati MATRICULATE as a tutor to a boy. Apply stating age and salary expected with free quarters to THACKER, Barrister, Raipur, C. P.
A C10825

WANTED—Experienced CLERK with good knowledge of Accounts immediately. Apply in person to the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COY., Honrby Road.
A C10815

WANTED—AGENTS for to sell the products of the Venus Chemical & Drugs Manufacturing Company. Kapadwanj Pay Rs. 80 to Rs 100 plus commission. Apply to the MANAGER.
A C 10701

WANTED.—Influential BROKERS and AGENTS for a very large Paint, Varnish, Oil and Marine Stores Business. Apply Box No. 7180, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1315

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK with knowledge of Correspondence, Typewriting, Gujrati and Hindi. Three years' agreement. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 7174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1280

WANTED AT ONCE.—One competent MOTOR BOAT DRIVER for service in Persian Gulf. Pay Rs. 94-5-6-120 with rations and accommodation. Apply to the COMMANDER OF THE YARD, R. I. M. DOCKYARD, Bombay.
A C10794

WANTED—Intelligent CLERKS, knowing accounts, also English and Gujarati. One having experience of motor line will be preferred. Call between 2 and 5 p.m. at the CITY MOTOR CAR Co., Lamington Road, Bombay.
A R1321

WANTED—A BLEACHING AND FINISHING MASTER. Thoroughly competent in his work. Apply stating lowest salary required, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7191, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1323

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a charitable dispensary to be immediately opened in Kathiawar. Pay Rs 75 per month. Free quarters and private practice allowed. Apply to Box 7190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicl."
A C1318

WANTED—A well qualified and experienced man to act as a PRIVATE SECRETARY in a Parsee family. Apply enclsoing testimonials and salary required to Box No. 7192, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1325

WANTED for Mesopotamia Section SUPT CLERKS, OVERSEERS, DRAFTSMEN, ASSTT. STATIONMASTERS, MOTOR FITTERS. Please apply personally FRONTIER TRADING CO., Harishchandra Building, Golpitha, Bombay.
A R1329

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for Piles driving and construction of Reservoir and Salt Works at Velan in Kathiawar. Apply with testimonials stating salary required, to the GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10785

EUROPEAN FIRM requires two expert STENOGRAPHERS. Must have shorthand speed of 150 words per minute and typing speed of 50 words per minute. None others need apply. Apply with speed certificates to Box No. 7183, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10798

WANTED a Head Clerk, experienced in P. W. D. accounts and correspondence on Rs. 50 per month. Knowledge in works on P. W. D. Store will be a recommendation. Retired P. W. D. hand of a similar capacity will be preferred. Apply stating age and with copies of testimonials to the STATE ENGINEER, Datia State, Datia.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ANGLO-INDIAN or INDIAN CHRISTIAN BOY for easy work. Comfortable home and pocket-money. Apply stating age and other particulars to Box No. 7194, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1330

WANTED.—An energetic and expert WEAVING MASTER of long experience for the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, Ahmedabad. Must have previous experience of Indian mills. Apply with testimonials to RUNCHHODLAL CHHOTALAL and Co., Shahpur, Ahmedabad with the salary expected.
A C10771

WANTED—Few influential TRAVELLING AGENTS on a monthly pay of Rs. 100 and Commission for U. P. Punjab and Bombay Presidency for our coal and oil mills department. Please apply by letter either to the MANAGING AGENTS at No. 8, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, or to our representative Mr. K. MUKERJEE, New Sarder Asram, Sitaram Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
C10756

WANTED.—Qualified OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS and TIME-KEEPERS with experience of Railway and Building Constructions. Apply to undersigned immediately with copies of testimonials stating salary (consolidated) expected and time of joining, if selected. SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER Power House Division. The Tata Power Coy. Ltd., Camp Roha. Dt., Kolaba, Roha, 7th September, 1921.
A C10804

WANTED—A WATER WORKS SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 600, rising to Rs. 800 per mensem. Only fully qualified Mechanical Engineers, with sound theoretical training, and practical experience of Pumping Machinery and Workshops, need apply with copies of testimonials, age, and earliest date of joining if selected, to the undersigned on or before the 25th September, 1921. D. K. BHAVE, M.A., B Sc. (Edin.), A.M.I.C.E., M.R. San. I., Municipal Engineer, CAWNPORE.
A C10812

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY WORKS of some good firm by an energetic, young Indian, well-up in business, proceeding to America. Apply sharp Box No. 7045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Newly pucca built big GODOWNS at Homjee Hall, Mazagon Road. Apply owner there.
C R1301

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious Bungalow, upper floor only, at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandui or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C CR1319

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
CR1239

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A well going CHEMIST SHOP. Central Position is to be DISPOSED OF on account of the Owner's continued illness. Please, apply Box No. 7184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1308

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW FOR SALE IN SIMLA—With several lovely building sites. Always rented and furnished. Locality sunney. Numerous fruit trees on the site. Also flower and vegetable gardens with lawns attached. For particulars apply to Messrs. RAM LABHAYA & CO., Contractors and Agents, Circular Road, LAHORE.
G C10802

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE.—CHURKHAS at Rs. 3/12 each cotton slyes at annas 7 a lb. Apply 'PARSEE RHETIA and Vanat CLASS," Forjet Street.
K R1314

WANTED—1 Self-acting Willow, 1 Thread Extractor, 1 Roving Waste opener, 1 Hopper Bale Breaker, 1 Automatic Hopper Feeder and 1 Exhaust opener. New or second-hand in good working order. Apply with full particulars and lowest prices required to Box No. 7193, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C10827

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SHORTLY TO BE OUT—STUDIES IN THE HOLY QURAN, by MAULVI ANIS AHMAD, B.A., late Fellow of Muslim Theology, Aligarh College. Mr. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL, Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" says:—Dear Maulvi Anis Ahmad, I have read your work with very great interest and regard it as very useful and most timely We should all like more from you on such a fruitful subject. Apply to MAULVI ANIS AHMAD, Proprietor Shaikhul Hind Swadeshi Stores, Soneji Building, Sandhurst Road, Post No. 4, Bombay.
L R1326

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2: 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2: 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2: 12 plants young Roses variaties Rs 3: 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 3: 12 grefted mango plant Rs 12 Price list free on application M DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10672

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Poona City, coaches up students in Book-keeping for L. C. C. Ex., in Rs. 5. Enlist to-day.
M C1120

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Short-hand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO, Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Re. 10. Single ticket at Re 1 each.
S C10722

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—About 5,000 dozens pure Woollen Jerseys of five different colours immediately at Rs. 90 per dozen or nearoffer. For samples, etc., please apply to:—Messrs. CRAGG & CO., Middle Colaba, Bombay.
T C10714

PURCHASE IN PANIPAT—Oil Engine Cylinder, Ginning and Crude Oils. An oil engine of Robson maker, a good rice machine with spare pieces can be had from us. Price for the said engine Rs. 6,000 only and for the rice machine Rs. 400 only. We sell cylinder oil for steam and oil engines and ginning and Crude oils as well at a very comparatively cheaper rate. Communicate with us "thus" CHATARBHUJ & CO., Kothi Rly. Road, PANIPAT.
T R1331

75 RUPEES, Improved Model 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up to date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable List price Rs. 220. Secure one early, we have very few left now. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters, possessing all time and labour-saving devices. Lowest prices. We also stock Secondhand and Rebuilt Typewriters of All Makes. Rs. 100 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 125, Empire 2 ...	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, 125, Oliver 5 ...	140
Royal No. 6, Brief Size ...	175
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used ...	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 175, 5, 250, Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, Rs. 190, Brief 225, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief	280
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 300, Br.. ...	325
Remington 10, new, used few days ...	375
Underwood 5, new, used few days ...	325
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	230

Ribbons, Carbons, Accessories, Repairs
NICOLLS & CO., Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY (COLABA) AND DEHRA DUN (MUSSOORIE).

WITH effect from THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1921, and until further notice a Bogie First and Second Class Carriage will run on the Up and Down Bombay-Feshawar Mail trains between Dehra Dun and Bombay (Colaba) as shown below:—

	H. M.
Dehra Dun ...	Dep. 13 15
Bombay (Colaba) ...	Arr. 14 0
	H. M.
Bombay (Colaba) ...	Dep. 15 0
Dehra Dun ...	Arr. 11 0

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 9th September, 1921.
C10807

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR.

FOURTH CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 11th August, 1921, a call of Rs. 15 per share on the Second Preference Shares of the Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 3rd October, 1921, and that from such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The payment in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against shareholders' name on 14th September, 1921.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 16th September and 17th September, 1921.

By order of the Directors,

Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA.
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 17th August, 1921.

P. S.—1. Shareholders' attention is particularly drawn to the fact that as all the Second Preference Shares will carry dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum from 3rd October, 1921, on Rs. 70 the ammount then paid up, interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will therefore be strictly charged to all persons who do not pay up the amount of the FOURTH CALL on the due date, that is, 3rd October, 1921.

2. As the FOURTH CALL on Second Preference Shares is payable by those persons whose names stand on the register of the Company on 14th September, 1921, no transfer of Second Preference Shares will be accepted, after 14th September, 1921, if the FOURTH CALL is not paid by the shareholder whose name is on the register on the 14th September, 1921.
C10589

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. DHARAMSI DADAGHANJI & Co., Solicitors, have removed to 103, Medows Street, 2nd Floor, above Messrs. Armitage and Co., from the 12th inst.
C10826

ENGINEER AND MILWRIGHT

WANTED for Central India immediately ENGINEER, experienced in construction of cement concrete foundations for heavy mill machinery and buildings and in the erection of heavy machinery thereon. Must be able, unaided, to follow all working drawings. Free unfurnished quarters supplied on sate. Application with copies of testimonials, salary required and date able to join to THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD., Ladkar, Gwalior.
12th Sept., 1921. C10624

TENDERS.

SALE OF CHATTAI BAGS.

8,000 BAGS, CHATTAI, 1 MAUND SIZE ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on MONDAY, the 19th September, quoting rate per each and stating the quantity tenderers are prepared to purchase.

The bags can be inspected in "E" Section, Grain Depot, Mazgaon.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the valu of the quantity tendered for.

The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

The offers will hold good for one month.

No. 3, Shed. Alex. Docks,
Bombay, 10th September, 1921.

P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for A.D.S., and T. (Embkn.).
C10808

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT RIVERCRAFT

TENDERS will be received by the Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, for the under noted craft, lying at Basra which are available for immediate disposal.

Prices declared in tender will be for delivery at Basra.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. (Bombay), will quote for hire of towing steamers if tenderers require craft towed to ports in India and Burmah and will also obtain quotations from Basra for fitting out of craft for towage.

	No.
Paddle Steamers ...	2
Dredger ...	1
Towing Launches ...	7
Sea and Harbour Tugs ...	3
Up River Tugs ...	7
Steam Launches ...	43
Motor Launches ...	3
Steam Barges ...	3
Hospital Screw Steamers ...	2
Barges A Class ...	4
B Class ...	10
C Class ...	5
E Class ...	2
Y Class ...	5
Z Class Port ...	1
Port ...	9

Particulars of craft and tender forms can be had on application to

(1) The Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla and Delhi.

(2) Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.

(3) Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rangoon.

Tenders must be submitted to the Commissioner, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla, on or before 30th September, 1921.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
TA C10683

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF THE VALUABLE SITE KNOWN AS THE OLD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT STORES, BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the right to a building lease of the above site for 999 years at an annual rent of Rs. 58-7-0 which is equivalent to a yearly rent of one anna per square yard.

2. The tenders must be received at the Office of the Director of Development on or before 21st September, 1921, and should be accompanied by a cheque crossed and drawn in favour of the Audit Office, Development Department, for an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the purchase price (935 square yards X rate per square yard offered). The deposits of those applicants whose tenders are not accepted, will be refunded to them as early as possible.

3. The purchase of the property must be completed within one month of the date of intimation, by the Secretary to Government, Development Department, of the acceptance of the offer to the applicant whose tender is accepted by the Director of Development.

4. The property is offered for sale subject to all rights of light and air, if any, affecting the same.

5. Intending purchasers may obtain particulars and conditions of sale and form of lease (the same as those adopted for the recent auction) and tender from the office of the Undersigned.

6. The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept or reject any of the tender nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of any tender.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

7. All that piece and parcel of land known as Old Public Works Department Stores, admeasuring 935 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the North by Bake House Cross Lane, on the South by the property of the Great Western Hotel Co., on the East by the property of Jaffar Allarakhia and on the West by Bake House Lane, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 9503 cadastral, Survey No. 133 and having a frontage of about 83 feet to Bake House Lane and a return frontage of about 98 feet to Bake House Cross Lane. It is situated in the centre of a closely populated Business Area and is eminently suitable for the erection of a block of Office Premises for which there is a large and unsatisfied demand.

(Sd.) K. R. DOCTOR, L.C.E.,
for Land Manager,
Development Directorate.

Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay,
24th August, 1921.
TA C10448

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNFSDAY, the 21st September, 1921, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.).

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
Manager.
C10606

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Khordadsal), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th September, 1921.
C10788

NOTIFICATION.

IN supersession of all previous orders, the following uniform rates are fixed for the fare or hire or taxi cars or cabs in the Town and Island of Bombay.

SECOND SCHEDULE.
Scale A.

Rates for the fare or hire of motor vehicles (Class I) fitted with a taxi meter and licensed to ply for hire:—

(I) For any distance within the Town and Island of Bombay.
Annas 10 for the first 1,760 yards or 1 mile.
Annas 2 for each subsequent 352 yards or one-fifth of a mile.

(II) Fare for detention of motor vehicles:—
Anna 1 for each 2 minutes.

II SCALE B.

Rates for the fare or hire of motor vehicles (Class II) fitted with a taxi meter and licensed to ply for hire:—

(I) For any distance within the Town and Island of Bombay.
Annas 8 for the first 1,760 yards or 1 mile.
Annas 2 for each subsequent 440 yards or one-fourth of a mile.

(II) Fare for detention of motor vehicles:
Annas 2 for 6 minutes.

(Sd.) R. L. McCULLOCH,
Actg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 12th Sept., 1921.
C10828

THE GAHAGAN PAINT AND VARNISH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office,
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OUR SPECIALITIES.

GENUINE RAW LINSEED OIL, Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil, Guaranteed free from Lead. Quick Drying Varnish Paints. Black Bitumastic Paints, Dry in 10 minutes. Aluminium Paint mixed ready for use, Cloth Stamping Inks in White, Black, Blue, Red and Green specially recommended for Textile requirements.

Packing to suit customers' requirements.

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ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA), LTD.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED
HIGH CLASS.

SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS

AT

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in. Rs. as. p.
White ...	1 6 0	1 12
Red and Assorted ...	1 14 0	2 6 0
Grey, Fawn Strawberry.	1 8 0	1 15
Grey, Blue, etc.		

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.

60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.

CHEQUERED BLANKETS

47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purees.

HARJIVAN VALJI.

HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.
BOMBAY.
W

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOOLAM HOOSEIN MULLA DOSSAJI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to one of our clients the property hereunder described.

All persons, having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a bungalow and well therein, situate at Ville Parle, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and seventy-five square yards bearing Entry Nos. 1133 and 1136 and registered under Survey No. 75, part of Palni Nos. 13 and 15 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Luisa Arthon Shimao Misquitta, on or towards the West and South by the property of Behram Saroch Irani and on or towards the North by a water course.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1921.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
C10821 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI MAHOMED HAJI SULEMAN, a Bombay Memon Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easment or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim pension and taxed land together with the building standing thereon registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and forming part of the Collector's Nos. 254 Collector's New No. 3933 and New Survey No. 1/5 and in the Books of the Municipal Assessor and Collector in Ward G No. 5129 (4), Street No. 457 and situate on the East side of the Mahim Bazar Road now called Cadell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1300 square yards or thereabouts and having a frontage of 82½ feet both on the Cadell Road side and on the Lohar Street side and bounded, on the North by property of Bai Fatmabai wife of Abdulla Essa, on the South by the vacant land of Vendor on the East by Lohar Street and on the West by a Mahim Bazar Road, now known as Caddell Road.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1921.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
C10609 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 7TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Anand Jaiwat and Khera Jaiwat Mortgagees and on Account and at the risk of Reswadabai widow of Ramchandra Chinoo Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th April, 1913 and further charges 30th April, 1919, and 8th January, 1920, respectively sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, 14th September, 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent tenure land of ground, containing by admeasurement 71 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being the Southern side of Kamatipura Seventh Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4065, 4066 and New No. 6261 Old Survey No 3630, 3631 and New Survey No. 10666, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 1589 and Street No. 15, 17, 19, and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Eukati Kabaji on or towards the West by the property of Fatamboo Noorually on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the sand Kamatipura 7th Street and which property is in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers

SALE OF ABOUT 10,000 CASES TIN SHEETS BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser Mr Jeewaji Saloobhoy who bought the goods on 22nd July 1921, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 15th September 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Haji Bundedr Swri:—

About 10,000 cases tin sheets balance out the lot bought.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at th etim of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balances shall be paid within seven days and dthe goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SALE OF PIG LEADS, WATERPROOFS BAGS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting purchasers sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 15th September, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Haji Bunder, Sewri.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr N. C. Kantawalla goods bought on the 25th August, 1921.

Lot No. 6:—1 lot tents bags.
1 lot canvas bags assorted.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Abdul Reheman Jooma the goods bought on 25th August, 1921.

Lot No. 12/15 & 15A:—A large quantity of rum jars.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Geenoobhoy Essubhoy. the goods bought on 25/8/21.

Lot No. 19:—1 lot of cable carriers mule.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Husen Dharsey, the goods bought on 25-8-21.

Lot No. 26:—1 lot of Hampers leather.
1 lot of Ammunition boxes empty.
Lot No. 27:—1 lot of Scrap iron.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Husen Dharsey, the gods bought on 28th July, 1921.

Lot No. 40:—1 lot Glue Cownpore.

On account and at the risk of Shivji Valji the goods bought on 11/8/21.

Lot No. 5—1 lot suletahs.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Kamroodin Kaderbhoy the goods bought on 11-8-21

Lot No. 7:—1 lot Suletahs.

On account and at the risk of Mr Esufali Karimji the goods bought on 11-8-21.

Lot No. 8:—1 lot suletahs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the and the balances and cash shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Yeesaice Salobhoy sthe goods bought on 15-7-1921 and 25-8-21, respectively.

Abou t320 cwts Pig Lead Not No. 16:—The balance of the Waterproof bags.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—

One "Humber" Motor Car, 4 seater.

One "Fiat" Motor Car recently painted and overhauled.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th September 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property, under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Co. Attorneys for the owner Mr. Dwarkadas Devji Virji.

All that piece of land or ground with a building standing thereon situate lying and being at Ripon Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3582 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Phirozbai Sorabji Cowasji Lake on or towards the West by the property of Subanally Peerbhoy Tamji on or towards the North by the private passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mrs. Lake.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Thakordas and Co. Attorneys for the owner at their office at 32/34 Ghoga Street or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120. Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES HESSIANS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120 Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Office concerned, the following:—

30 bales of 2,000 yards each, Hessians 40in. by 10 oz.

The above will be sold in small lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ASWAKHAN CLOTH OF VARIOUS SHADES AND COLOUR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 14th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m (S T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street by order of the office concerned and on account and for the risk of the concerned the following:—

Mark M, 166 Co. 1/2 Bombay 2 cases.

Black, Light Brown, and dark brown as Wakhan Cloth in each 8 pieces of different yards.

Marks M, 1847 Co. Bombay; M. 1849 Co., Bombay; M 1960 Co. Bombay—12 Bales of Black, Light Brown, Mid Brown, Dark Brown, Green Blue, Violet, Brown Gold Dark Snuff Light snuffs, Light Green colours.

Samples for the above are open for inspection of the buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent .will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at Pydhowni Tamba Kanta opposite Hanuman's Temple at 1 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs Sorabji Hormazshaw Joshi and Co. of Surat and on account and risk of the following merchants.

On account and risk of Messrs. Jafferji Mulla Hosanbhai of Nagdevi Street.

2 cases of English bleached sewings No. 2/28s, in each 300 lbs. Bundles guaranteed to weigh 10 lbs in grey.

On account and risk of Messrs. Manecklal Choonilal and Co. of Abdulrehman Street.

2 cases of English Bleached Sewing No. 2/28s. yarn in each 300 lbs. Bundles guaranteed to weigh 10 lbs. in grey.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

36, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 2449.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON WALKESHWAR ROAD.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 3491 of 1919.

FATMABAI ..... Plaintiff

vs.

RABIABAI, widow ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree bearing date the 8th day of April, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties situate at Walkeshwar Road will be sold either in one lot as one entire estate or in two separate lots as the Receiver may think proper by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Rahim Premji Parpia, the Receiver appointed in the abovementioned suit on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1921, at the hour of 4-30 (S. T.) in the afternoon on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel or Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7288) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 751 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (3), Street No. 465 (A) and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7288) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,150 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (5), Street No. 465 (B), and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Cursetji Pestonji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narsedashanker, Solicitors at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th September, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 821.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALA CHOWKY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala, Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors for Goostad Khodadad Irani in pursuant to the decree made on the 12th February 1921, in Suit No. 3096 of 1921, Goostad Khodabad Irani vs. Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable property on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser the said Hajee Ismail Yusuf on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Kala Chawki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9 square yards of thereabout, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. New Nos. Old Survey No. New Survey No. 2508, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F Nos. 1071, 10, 10A and 10B, Street Nos. 31, 31 and 31 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Marloo on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the said Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited and on or towards the South by the said Kala Chawki Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Vendor.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, at their Office, 48 Medows Street, or the undersigned.

VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT GANDOVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher, and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Parsee Vegetarian and Temperance Society Messrs. CRAWFORD Co., will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction, at p.m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY, 25th September 1921, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ranchhordas Varjivandas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with the well dug therein and the trees and shrubs standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gondovli near Andheri in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub District of Bandra, admeasuring about 12,552 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana as follows:—

R. of R. No. 295, Survey No. 46, Faln: No. 1 (part) 2 and 3.

R. of R. No. 297, Survey No. 47, Pot No. 1 (part Falni No. 1.

R. of R. No. 337, Survey No. 51, Falni No. 1. Pot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, (part) 7 (part). R. of R. No. 343 Survey No. 52, Pot No. 3 (part) 4 part, originally New Pot No. 1 (part) 2 (part).

R. of R. of No. 306 Survey No. 47, Pot No. 14.

R. of R. No. 3, 6, Survey No. 48, Pot 13.

The above land and premises are bounded on the North by the Gondovli Road on or towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Shapurji Masani and others, on or towards the West by a passage, and on or towards the East by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office at 95 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT GANDOVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher, and Hiralal, Attroneys for Dinshaw Shapurji Masani, Merwan Pallonji Katgara, Pirozsha Dadabhai Shroff, Dr. Sorabjee Dossabhai Desai, Framji Merwan Aria, Hormasjee Nusserwanji Mehta, Pirozsha Ratonji Jasavala, Jamsedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff and Piroze Shapurjee, Masani, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY, the 25th September, 1921, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ranchhordas Varjivandas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with the trees or shrubs standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gondovli near Andheri in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra. Admeasuring 11,371¼ square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana as follows:—

R. of R. No. 295, Survey, No. 46, Falni No. 1 (part.)

R. of R. No. 299, 301, Survey No. 47, Pot No. 13, 12 (part) 15, 16 (part), 1 (part).

R. of R. No. 313, Survey No. 48, Pot 12, 14 and 9.

R. of R. No. 254, Survey No. 40, Pot No. 16 and 17.

The above land and premises are bounded on the North by the land belonging to the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society, on or towards the South by the property of Lores Crasto and Doming Lores, on or towards the East by the Government passage, and on or towards the West by a private passage called the Govan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to essrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 93, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 268.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy. Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 3-12-0.
Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
79, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Re. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Re. 5-8 All above Post Free, New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.
MATHEWS & Co. 38 Medows Street (Opp. Dornagila) Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the

Bandman Comedy Company

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

"Vaudeville" Programme.

including by special request "The Monkey's Paw" by W. W. Jacobs. Varieties by David Keir, Les. Stephens Ian Me. Leon; Ross and Good win in song, story and dances., and Sir Carsan Doyle's famous sketch "Waterloo" as played by The late Sir Henry Irving.

PLAN at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m, only

AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME
AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME

Fun Fast and Furious: Unviralled and Undiluted.

THE EMPIRE

Daily Change of Programme
A Week's Repertoire for the Holiday Week
Madan Theatres Ltd. has the honour to present

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

Wednesday 14th September at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"SEALED ORDERS"

William Brady's most pretentious film feature. Featuring a gallaxy of stars including Kitty Gordon.

Thursday 15th September at 4-30, and 6-30, p. m. only

"THE TRIUMPH OF VENUS"

The unanimosly admitted sensation Wondrously appealing and fascinating, blending of the "Fairy Land" and "Never Never Land" for the children.

Friday 16th September at 6-30 p. m. only

"DADDY LONGLEGS"

A Mary Pickford Classic Will rock you with Laughter.

EMPIRE THEATRE

NEXT THURSDAY & FRIDAY.

September 15th & 16th at 9-30 p m.

AUXILIARY FORCE

ALL-INDIA BOXING TOURNAMENT

RATTLING GOOD CONTESTS IN ALL THE FAVOURITE WEIGHTS BY BOXERS FROM ALL OVER INDIA

Referee ..Lt.-Col. Lavie, D. S. O.
Judges. ..Lt. Clarke, G. I. P. Bn.
Lt. Foster, B. L. H.
Medical Officer..Col. Mawhiney C. B.
Timekeeper R,
C. Farrant..M. C, Sergt. Major, Latamore

The Preliminary bouts will be held at the SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

From 8-30 to 12 p. m., on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

PRICES AS USUAL.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

THE EMPRESS

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A Parsi Photoplay on the Bombay Screen.

"AFLATOON"

By Mr. Pherozeshah J. Marzban, M. A., The Editor of "Jame-Jamshed."
It is a side-splitting Comedy, entitled

"TEHMURAS AND TEMULJEE"

They are twin brothers, one the exact double of the other. The one is a "smart-set dressy classy swell"—the other is a hopelessly orthodox Pussyfoot! And there the fun begins!

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"

The greatest Stunt Marvel in the world! A man's fight against great odds for the love a girl and the protection of her fortune!

ASTOUNDING THRILLS! AMAZING STUNTS

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TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets AND Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.
Many other choicest and palatable varieties and no fresh recommendation needed.

FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We Guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE
Bengal Sweet Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

FOR TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) AND DAY AFTER TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) ONLY!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-day (Wednesday) and on Friday (16th Inst) —For these two days only.

The First Star Picture of their "Biggest Seven," Cecil B. DeMille's Production.

"Why Change Your Wife?"

(7 Reels 7000 feet)

Featuring the pre-eminently popular Stars

GLORIA SWANSON,
THOMAS MEIGHAN,
AND
BEBE DANIELS,

A paramount artcraft picture.

Where was the girl he married? Where the lure, the glamour, the ecstatic sweetheart hours?

Faded into dull, drab matrimony.

Was he wholly to blame when another woman, aglow with the joy of living slipped into the place in his life which his wife had left vacant? WAS HE?

A vital, intimate picture of the greatest problem of love and marriage. Dressed in all the luxury, colour and feminine beaty that distinguished DeMille's "Male and Female" and "Don't Change Your Husband"

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

Four Shows to-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Free List Entirely Suspended during this and the following Six Week.

FOR TO-MORROW-THURSDAY-FOR ONE DAY ONLY!

To-morrow-Thursday 15th Inst being the Khordudsal Parsi Holiday Messrs K. D. and Brothers, at the special request of their numerous patrons will sereen

Cecil B. DeMille's Production

"DON'T CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND!"

Featuring the same well known Stars

GLORIA SWANSON
AND
THOMAS MEIGHAN

Mind You—The Paramount-Artcraft Picture "Don't Change Your Husband" will be screened.

ONLY FOR ONE DAY — TO-MORROW!

Five Shows To-morrow at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

Next Week—Commencing from Saturday 17th September.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present the SECOND OF THEIR "BIGGEST SEVEN" PRODUCTIONS.

"Nurse Marjorie."

Featuring

Mary Miles Minter

AMUSEMENTS

THE MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.

SHREE KRISHNA MAYA
SHREE KRISHNA MAYA
SHREE KRISHNA MAYA
SHREE KRISHNA MAYA

A new Kohinoor Mythological Drama.

A powerful masterpiece showing the various phases of Maya, how it sways the universe and grips sages and saints in her power. Sudama's experience of his new married life just in a twinkling of eye. The manners and customs of aboriginal tribes; their ways and days are filmed from life.

Shows at. 5-15, 7, 8-15, and 10-30.
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This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it juvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar), (India).

NON-COOPERATORS' ATTEMPT TO AVOID VIOLENCE.

OFFICIAL INTRIGUE TO THE CONTRRAY.

Mr. A. M. Khawaja wires from Aligarh on the 11th of September:—

The Musalmans of Aligarh had decided to abandon the objectionable irreligious and humilating celebration during days of Moharram this year and instead, to offer prayers in congregations held in the mosques and private houses for the souls of the martyrs of Karbala. Evidently the district officials did not like this change which cut short their annual merrymaking and elephant rides through decorated and illumined streets where prostitutes used to receive prizes for the best decorations. Some titled gentlemen and Honorary Magistrates made frantic attempts to create discord among the people by winning over a few dwindlers to their side. The District Magistrate was told that stopping of Moharram celebration meant the destruction of British prestige. Consequently the police exerted themselves in the matter and some men were hired to carry the "Tazias" now and then through almost deserted streets, the police constables being the most conspicuous of those with the Tazias. Rumours were also spread that rioting would take place.

Yesterday the rumour became so stray that Mr. Khajwa who has been lying ill and was not allowed by doctors to leave his bed went to the Juma Mosque in a rickshaw, and held a conference after prayers with some representatives of the city when two police constables attackd and beat one of his bearers. A large crowd had gathered to greet him and seeing one of his men being beaten by the police the crowd got excited and thought of avenging the insult to their leader when hearing the news Mr. Khwaja came out and asked people to bear the insult in the manner becoming the non-violent non-cooperationists. People's behaviour was excellent and most forbearing. Mr. Khawja, after ensuring that everything was quiet, went to attend a meeting of grain dealers whom he has persuaded to open a grain shop for the poor. It seems that Aligarh has been too quiet and peaceful to be pleasing to the local authorities who want to create another opportunity like the 5th of July for making impressions upon the peaceful citizens and resorting the lost prestige of the mighty Raj. On Tuesday there is going to be complete hartal and joint meeting of the Hindus and the Musalmans in commemoration of the mournful yet instructive events of Karbala. The Hindus have decided not to celebrate Kali and Ramlila this year but contribute to the poor grain fund to relieve distress.

POONA ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

The Secretaries of the Tournament Committee, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, have sent to us a copy of their Preliminary Prospectus of the forthcoming Wrestling and Athletic Tournaments or the Second Olympiad of India, to be held under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, from the 7th November to 12th November, 1921 in Poona. The Tournaments include fifteen events and entries for the same will close on the 15th of October. The following is the list of events:—

OPEN TO AMATEURS ONLY.

Wrestling. Gymnastic Championship Class A, Championship Gymnastic Class B, Athletic Championship, 10,000 Metres Race, 27 Miles Marathon Race, 30 Miles Cycling Race, Swimming Championship, Tennis Singles and doubles.

TEAM COMPETITIONS.

Atya-Patya, Kho-kho, Tug-of-War, Cross country-Race, Relay Race, Wrestling.

OPEN TO PROFESSIONALS ONLY.

Entry forms, Rules and Regulations and other particulars can be had from.—
S. R. BHAGWAT, General Secretary,
Deccan Gymkhana, Poona City.

ZANZIBAR NEWS.

The East India Steam Navigation Company of Bombay has despatched two of their steamers for mercantile service to the East coast of Africa. They are now plying between Zanzibar, Tanga, Mombasa as far as Kismayu, Dar-es-salaam, Lindi and vice versa. The firm of Messrs. Karimjee Jivanjee and Co., are Agents for Zanzibar and Dar-essalaam are expected. The Indian travelling public and merchants to cooperate with the Agents to give all their help, for the keep up of the line so that in near future the Steam Company may derive some benefit to add further steamers of higher tonnage to this fleet to run a second line between Bombay and Africa.

CASE AGAINST A SUB-JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The criminal case against Pashupati Basu, Fourth Subordinate Judge, Dacca, under sections 355 and 503 I. P. C. by Mr. Rabindranath Chatterjee, Pleader has been disposed of at Dacca. On the 15th June Mr. Chatterjee filed before the Subordinate judge a plaint insufficiently stamped and dificit court stamps. The following day asked the permission of the court to put in the Sub-Judge in refusing the prayers was said to have used some rude aspersions and called on his peon to turn the pleaders out of the court hence this case.

The Magistrate passed orders dismissing the case under section 203 C. P. C.

SPORTING NEWS.

HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF BRITAIN.

JOE BECKETT BEATS BOY McCORMICK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 13.

In a fight this evening at Covent Garden, Opera House, for the Heavy Weight Championship of Britain, Joe Beckett beat Boy McCormick. The latter retired in the twelfth round.

TENNIS AT BRIGHTON.

SLEEM BEATS RAMASWAMI IN SINGLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

In the Sussex lawn tennis singles championship at Brighton, Sleem beat C. Ramaswami in the final, 6/4, 6/3, 6/0.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BRITISH ARMY SCHOOL (WELLINGTON) BEATS GYMKHANA (11-5.)

A commencement was made with the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Challenge Cup Tournament on Monday when the Bombay Gymkhana met the British Army School of Education, Wellington. The game proved an interesting one, and a fast pace was set throughout. In the opening period the play was confined mostly to the forwards, and little passing resulted. The three-quarters did attempt to open up the game, but nothing came of these movements. In the second half, however, the play was opened out more, and the school back division gave a fine exhibition of passing. The school eventually won, and thoroughly deserved their victory, for on the run of the play they were undoubtedly the better side. Their combination was quite good and the team should good form both in attack and defence. The Gymkhana defended ably, but in attack they were not as good. What however was their chief fault was their lack of cohesion.

The Gymkhana was the first to score through Cutlan, but Hamilton failed to add the major points. Chambers equalised for the school, halftime thus arriving with the score at three points all. In the second half the school had the better of things and Morrison and Moshersill scored for them Hyde converting both tries. The school thus won by 11 points (2 goals, 1 try) 3 points (1 try).

CALCUTTA BEAT 1ST GLOSTERS (11—0)

Yesterday the second match in the tournament was played when the Calcutta Football Club met the 1st Glosters. Much interest was centred in this game as these two teams had met only a short time ago in the final of the Calcutta Cup Tournament, when Calcutta scored an easy victory. Speculation was thus rife as to whether the Glosters would reverse this decision. Both sides had underwent some changes in the teams that met at Calcutta, but these changes did not materially alter the strength of the sides. The game proved hard fought one. but there was no two ways about it that Calcutta was the better side. They were superior in all departments of the game, and should have won by a bigger margin than they did if their inside three-quarters had fed the wing men more instead of trying to get in on their own Their forwards played a great game and used their weight to much advantage. The Glosters put up a stout defence, but failed badly in attack. Their had many a nice opening but could never put in the finishing touches.

From the kick off Calcutta at once took up the offensive and kept play in the Glosters territory for some time they had some fine opportunities of getting through but failed through indulging in too much of solo play. The Glosters forwards by good foot work eventually carried play to the other side, but this was only a flash in the pan for Calcutta returned to the attack and forced the soldiers to touch down in self defence. Once more the Regiment got going and were awarded a free kick in the Calcutta half. Chapman made a good attempt at conversion but just failed.

The Glosters still continued to press and gave the Calcutta defence a busy time. Eventually, Calcutta relieved the pressure by a free kick and ding dong play resulted after this. Neither side, however, proved successful in their attempts and the interval came without any score.

On the restart Calcutta at once got a move on, and soon succeeded in crossing the Glosters line. This was the result of a good individual effort by Moore, who, after covering a deal of ground. Gave to Cleghorn, who touched down between the posts. Cumberbatch took the kick and converted. Calcutta continued to have the best of the play, and soon after Cumberbatch got in on his own. He, himself. took the kick, but just failed to convert from a difficult angle. Even play ruled after this for a little while, but soon the civilians got the upper hand again and before long scored their third try through Moore.

Cumberbatch added the major points. Soon after the final whistle went, and Calcutta left the field victorious, the final score being:—

Calcutta—11 points (2 goals, 1 try).

Glosters—Nil.

The teams:-

Calcutta:—Back: W. H. Hartas; three-quarters: J. B. Moore, J. R. Mackay. E. M. Cleghorn, and H. V. D. Bell; halves: I. E. Watson and E. E. Gaward; forwards: H. Maitland Harlort, E. L. Thompson, W. K. Blakeley, Dent. Macbeau, E. D. Cumberbatch, R. T. Hunt, G. Gibbons and J. R. Eden.

Glosters:—Back: Sergt. Howes; three-quarters: Sergt. Bragg. Pte. Phillips, C. S. M. Middlecote and Pte. Crosse; halves: C. Q. M. S. Smith and Sergt. Goode; forwards: Major Chapman, Lieut. Baker, Pte Gyde, Pte. Locke, Pte. Middleton, Pte. Minchin, Sergt. Drummer, Tosdevine and Corpl. Packer.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

British Army School v. Northern India.

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING FIRST DAY.

Saturday, 17th September.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1½ miles.

Night Watch, Roubaix, William the Beau, Splendid Spur, and Western Wave.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Pine Tree, Redgear, Black Walnut, Polydrama, and Heart Free.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Waveline, Summer's Joy, Flotelle, Gunda, Decorum, Rock Ferry, Lemon Sauce, Gipsy's Advice, Cyllian Zeus and Bathurst.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Red Duke, Black Top, Applause, Steel Blue and Jovial.

THE TURF CLUB CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

Shahzada, Royal Court, Wasbil and Ian.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Shahzada and Chrysanthemum.

CHARITIES.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
V. B.	100
V. K. Jambhekar	5
G. P. Vaishnav	10
"My Mite"	5
From a Nagpur Parsi	25
B. D. Billimoria	11
The Kastoorchund Mills Co.	170
K. Dum	2-8
A Sympathiser	5
Total Rs.	333-8

PUNJAB FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
A Nagpur Parsi	25
B. D. Billimoria	11
A Zoroastrian Office	101
K. Dum	2-8
Desai Amod	25
A Student (Andheri)	10
Maneckchand Panachand	50
A Sympathiser	5
Total Rs.	229-8

SMYRNA FUND.

	Rs.
Bande Khoda, sent to Mr. Moazzam Ali, Sept. 12th	21

FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

REVISED LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MILL-OWNER' ASSOCIATION.

Revised list of contributions received to date from members of The Bombay Millowners' Association in connection with the distress in the Khulna District and Bhil Country.

E. D. Sassoon Co., Ltds' group of Mills, 8 bales cloth (Khulna District.)

4 bales cloth (other districts.)

David Mills Co., Ltd., 2 bales Long cloth.

Standard Mills Co., Ltd., 2 bales long cloth.

Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., 2 bales Dhottles 1 bale Standard cloth.

Tata Mills, Ltd., 2 bales Shirting.

Finlay Mills, Ltd., 2 bales cloth.

Swan Mills, Ltd., 2 bales cloth.

Dawn Mills Co., Ltd., Rs. 800.

Union Mills, Ltd., 2 bales G. B. Twill chadder.

Sassoon Spinning and Weavering Co., Ltd., 2 bales domestic cloth.

New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., 2 bales cloth.

New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 2 bales cloth.

Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., 2 bales cloth.

Mathradas Mills, Ltd., 2 bales cloth.

Bradbury Mills, Ltd., 2 bales cloth.

Phoenix Mills, Ltd., 1 bale grey cloth fents.

Pratap Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., 1 bale Fancy cloth fents; 1 bale cloth Khulna District); Rs. 200 (for purchase of seeds, etc., in the Maharashtra and Panch Mahals Districts.)

CONDITIONAL EXPORT OF FLOUR.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

The "Pioineer" understands that the Government of India's undertaking to allow a limited export of fine flour, provided the exporter has previously imported double the weight of wheat into India, is being actively taken up by private traders, and considerable consigments of Australian wheat may be expected in India within the next few weeks. The Army Department has also placed orders for Australian wheat.

An importance scheme is undertaken by the Lucknow Improvement Trust known as industrial area and its extension scheme. In carrying out the scheme it is expected that great impetus would be given to the industrial development of Lucknow.—(A. P.).

SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though the Committee of the shareholders decline to let the cat of their information out till their report is ready, even this little thing, that there were three conferences and that out of nearly a dozen Directors only three (Messrs. Narrotam Lalubhai and Valchand) attended the first day, only two (Messrs. Narrotam and Valchand) the second day and none the third day, (Mr. Narrotam the only one willing to do so being ill) clearly indicates what scant courtesy the Board is inclined to show our Committee.

I should under the circumstances appeal to every shareholder to attend the general meeting or to send in their proxies to the secretaries of the Committee. We may well ask if our bureaucratic Directors deem it below their dignity to meet even our acquainted representatives or if they feel unable to face their enquiries or if they are so indifferent to the interest of the company that they deem it no duty of theirs to attend the meetings, which don't affect their pockets with fees, or if the Agents have invited them to meet our representatives, let Messrs. Wacha, Killachand, Raymonr, Dinshaw, Randol, Latif, and others answer.

In the absence of information on these points I feel that shareholders who hold 5,80,000 partly paid-up shares will be well advised to take the Company straight to liquidation, rather than let the unjust and ignominous refund of Rs. 45 be made to holders of 16,000 shares or let the Company saddle the shareholders with even a pie of liability in the form of calls. It will redound to the credit of the Agents, the Company, and the shareholders to pass the resolution accepted by them on the 27th ultimo unanimously. Should the wealthy minority indulge in any fresh act of tyranny over the poor mass of shareholders or should they wish to penalyse them because they try to baulk them of their game, they shall have to reluctantly wash the dirty linen of the Company in Court and simply wind up an affair which has done little credit to such an influential company as the Scindia. Fat salaries and tempting fees with no return to shareholders may be all well and good for the servants and Directors of the Company, but the shareholders will be silly to permit that arrangement any longer.—Yours, etc.,

HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE DAVER.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions of 1921 of the Bombay High Court met on Monday the Hon. Mr. Justice Kanga presiding. There were 15 cases committed for trial at this Sessions including five cases of murder.

Emperor vs. Govind Shanker.

The accused in this case a young Hindu aged about 25, was put up for trial before his Lordship and a Special Jury on a charge of murder.

The Hon. the Advocate-General Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. M. J. Avasia appeared for Crown.

Mr. R. K. Peerbhoy appeared for the accused.

The Advocate-General stating the case for the prosecution said that the accused was charged with murder by causing the death of one Hasan Gassum on the night of the 14th of June last. At about 9 p.m. on 14th of June the deceased along with his brother one Mohidin was passing along 12th Kamati pura Street. The accused with two other persons, who have since disappeared, came up from behind and pushed Mohidin. The deceased interfered, and asked them why they had pushed Mohidin. Upon this the accused struck the deceased with a bamboo stick. The deceased fell down and the accused and his companion continued striking him even after the deceased had fallen down. The brother ran away to his house which was a few paces away. The deceased was subsequently taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died immediately after. It was found that he had a fractured skull.

After the evidence for the prosecution had been led the accused in his statment before the Court said that on the night of the occurrence he returned from work about 8 p.m. and went to take liquor in a shop at 12th Kamatipura Street. While he was taking liquor he heard some shouts. He came out and saw two persons assaulting a Mahomedan. He saw the Mahomedan fall down and then went away. He was subsequently arrested.

The jury after deliberation brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in the lesser degree and His Lordship sentenced the accused to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COU

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the death of one Gagabai (33) residing with her husband, a cart-driver at Mazagon.

The evidence showed that on Monday morning Gagabai went out and returned after a couple of hours. She then went to bed but was seen restless by the second wife of the husband. On being asked she said she had taken poison as she fell greived for her son. She was removed to the hospital where it was ascertained that she was suffering from opium poisoning. She died yesterday.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium poisoning.

THE EMPIRE.

There is a change of programme each evening this week. I am quite certain picture lovers will find this week's repertoire very good indeed. I was very much impressed by the picturesqueness of the "Queen of the Sea", a submarine phantasy featuring Miss Annette Kellerman the well-known swimmer.

Although more or less a fairy story, there was much which commanded attention, particularly of course the antics of the Queen of the Sea, and her mermaids,—in waiting, shall I say, supported. I should not fail to mention, by a veritable army corp of very intelligent seals. There was very little plot to speak about.

"Back to God's Country" featuring Nell Shipman, was shown last evening. "Sealed Orders" is due on tonight. "The Triumph of Venus" a very wonderful film indeed, to-morrow, and "Daddy Long Legs" on Friday.

Mary Pickford, needless to say, plays the part of the little orphan girl in "Daddy Long Legs" as only Mary can. "Daddy Long Legs" is a very charming little story—a film I am never tired of going to see.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN VISIT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

[illegible] the house of the reception [illegible] the boycott of the Duke of Connaught [illegible] at the last meeting of the [illegible] Congress at Ahmedabad, was [illegible] to lead from out of [illegible] [illegible] Bar Bengali leader Mr. [illegible] and at [illegible] upon the people of India to refuse to welcome the representative of a system of which she is [illegible] to obtain. Mr. Gandhi further remarked that the people of India [illegible] the Prince's visit is [illegible] Indian unwilling India; there must be [illegible] effective strike as on the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's visit. Since the Prince of Wales's visit was [illegible] announced, I felt very strongly that the Indian Government, unlearning the lesson of the Duke's visit early this year, were bent upon lowering the prestige of the Royal House of England in the eyes of the Indian people.—As I pointed out in my speech at the National Congress last December nothing was further from our minds than to be disrespectful to the members of the Royal family, but if they after being warned, still persist in being a party to a fraud in deceiving the world that India is happy and contented and is lavishly spending millions of rupees to welcome the Prince, then I say that the Royal family are deliberately playing a political game and are violating the accepted and well recognized dictum that Royalty is above politics, and they must therefore take the consequences of their action.

The plea that Royalty were kept in dark by the Idian Government as to the depth of feeling when the Duke of Connaught's visit was projected will not avail now as it is incredible that the Duke could not have told His Majesty that on the day of his landing on Indian shores at Madras as well as on his arrival at Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay all the taxi-drivers and the tramway employees had gone on strike in response to the call made by the National Indian Congress.

I am well aware that the British Press, barring a couple of honourable exceptions, has conspired to keep the British public in the dark as was the case with Ireland up to recently, as to the true inwardness of the position in India. To give a recent instance the Imperialistic British Press led by "The Times" published laudatory notices of the home coming of that most detested of Indian Viceroys Lord Chemsford—carefully concealing the fact that it was the first instance during the last fifty years of a retiring Viceroy being refused farewell addresses by the most advanced Municipality in India the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

India is fast drifting into a state, analogous to what we have witnessed during the last few years in Ireland and I shudder to think that perhaps we may have to get through the same process of "open rebellion", murder and arson that we have been too familar with in Ireland during the last twelve months culminating in an invitation to Downing Street conference by a future Prime Minister of England to an Indian De Valera. The analogy to Ireland is so tragically true that we see now the growth of an Ulster problem in India as result, may be, unconscious as far as Mr. Montagu is concerned, but certainly deliberately encouraged by the English bureaucracy on the spot. And when we find Lord Reading being chaperoned on his recent visit to the Punjab by Sir William Vincent, the accomplice of that arch fiend Michael O'Dwyer, the faint glimmer of hope that we had in the present Indian Viceroy is fast fading away.

I still hope and pray that saner counsels may prevail at Buckingham Palace and at Downing Street and the instinctual reverence and attachment of the Indian masses to the memory of the great Queen Victoria be not entirely wiped out when they seek their natural outlet in her children and children's children.—Yours, etc.

S. R. BOMBANJI.

Marienbad, Aug. 21.

AN INQUIRY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You are aware that under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha, a Khadi exhibition was held at Bombay on the 31st July. The management of the Exhibition was reported to be in the hands of a Committee of well-known ladies and gentlemen of Bombay. On the 11th August a general meeting of the Sabha was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when it was announced that the Exhibition was instrumental in bringing in a profit of about Rs. 5,000 and that a Khadi Store was about to be opened. One Khadi Store is opened by Shrimati Atiya Begum under the name of "Rashtriya Swadeshi Bhandari". Is this Store opened by the Rashtriya Stri Sabha? Till now the members of the Sabha have not known the details of the accounts of the Khadi Exhibition and it is high time that the authorities of the Sabha or the members of the Committee satisfied both the public and the members of the Sabha that the whole account of the Exhibition management is above any suspicion.—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER OF THE SABHA.

At the conference of the lower subordinates of the Survey of India, with delegates from all parts of India and Burma at Banklore Mr. A. K. Nair in course of a lengthy presidential address dwelt on the forthcoming Royal visit, extending a cordial welcome. Resolutions touching reorganisation of services, the introduction of a time scale were passed in the Conference. (A. P.)

The "Hindu" understands Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali accompany Mr. Gandhi when he visits Madras on the 19th instant.—(A. P.)

PICKETING IN BOMBAY.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

Mr. V. A. Desai of the Vigilance Committee writes as under under date Sept. 13:—

Today, on the reopening of the shops, I, accompanied by Mr. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, went to watch shop No. 182, at the corner of Gunbow Street, Fort, which belongs to one Temulji Dhanjibhai. At about 7-30 p.m. Inspectors Dalton and Sergeant Mckenna came up in a gharry. Inspector Dalton then came up to where we were standing and told Mr. Patel that the boy shouting was causing a crowd to collect, and therefore if he did not stand quiet he would be arrested. At this time the half a dozen police sepoys that were there were strengthened by a similar numbers. Mr. Dalton was informed that the crowd had collected nowhere near the shop and not in consequence of the shouting, but that it had collected at a distance of over forty yards out of curiosity to see us picketing and also to ascertain the cause of the police gathering there in such numbers. If in spite of that, he insisted on arresting the picket he could do so. I may here point out, that the old Parsi shopkeeper went and stood very often near the Police officers mentioned above, and once Inspector Dalton himself entered the shop.

Mr. Dalton then went near the Fort Fire Brigade presumably to ring up Superintendent Carter, because the Fire Brigade officer was soon followed by Superintendent Carter. The Parsi shopkeeper, getting bold, began to abuse us most filthily. Then arrived, what to most of the citizens would be a strange method on the part of the allies of the licensee, a posse of fifty policemen. Seeing such a large number of policemen the crowd became larger and larger.

The public has the right to know whether Superintendent Carter and his brother officers are paid out of the public funds to overawe a locality. It may be that if a crowd collects mainly through the show of force by the police, it would be easy for the police to manufacture cases against the innocent pickets. This strange behaviour of the police and their unholy alliance with a trade abhorred by all goodminded men the world over, is a welcome thing for us, because instead of terrifying any of the existing pickets it daily brings to our side new men who enroll themselves as volunteers as a reply to the activities of the police and their liquor associates. The old shopkeeper would not only invite people in his shop but he would drag and push customers in his shop, Superintendent Carter and his officers all this while quietly looking on. Did they not think of a breach of the peace? One would like to know how long this Zoolum is to continue and how long will our keepers of the King's peace be reserved so that six sepoys be spared to each picket in Bombay. This clearly demonstrates that people have lost all fear of the police. Let me finally inform the police that we are not out for mischief. Our pickets will quietly go to jail and will suffer indignities and abuses rather than resort to the tricks of the shopkeeper. The police need not put forward the ridiculous plea that there is a fear of the breach of peace on our side. If that ever happens it will be by the shopkeepers and their hirelings under the ever protecting wings of the powerful police.

Curiously enough military men came up on the scene, at about 8-30 p.m. and after speaking to the officers they began patrolling the locality. Why all this?"

DRINK EVIL & "CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE."

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 13.

As a prelude to the forthcoming visit of Pussyfoot Johnson to Lucknow, the Rev. Norman Bennett, Civil Chaplain, preached a special sermon on prohibition, at Christ Church, on Sunday, dealing with the Christian view of the question. The Rev. Bennett, after pointing out the evils of drink, asked them to apply a Christian's conscience to this as to every other question. He said that if the publican could not, as a Christian, allow his conscience to rule him and carry on his trade, then his trade must go. He must put his Christian principles first. The brewer who supplies drink too must have Christian conscience of cease to call himself a follower of Christ.

PLAN FOR GOVT. BUILDING.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 13.

Plans for the new Government buildings on the artillery maidan have been put before Government and sanction is shortly expected. They include the new Judicial Court to be flanked by two Secretariat buildings, containing P. W. D. and revenue officers, with a frontage, in all, of 1,400 feet. The lay-out in the vicinity includes public gardens, with an avenue 120 feet wide leading to Macleod Road. To the north, in the area adjoining Ranchore Temple Road and Preedy Road, a provisional housing accommodation will be made for 500 clerks and 580 people belonging to the Government departments, at present scattered all over Karach. The building of the Circuit House and the Western Command offices on the artillery maidan, has not for the present moment been decided definitely.

A BABY IN A GUTTER.

Yesterday morning, a sweeper-woman was working at Mangalwady, near Kolbhat Lane, when she saw a woman bending over a newly-born female child in a gutter. The sweeper woman asked her as to whose child it was, to which she replied it was hers. The child was dead. The police was informed and they removed the child to the Morgue and the woman to the hospital. As the child was decomposed the cause of death could not be ascertained.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p.m.

Mails for S. Settlements, China and Japan per ss. "Tara" close at 6-30 p.m.

Boxing at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Cricket Match:—Hindu Gymkhana v. Gaud Saraswat Cricket Club.

Navroz Sal: Parsi Holiday: Banks closed

Boxing at the Empire Theatre, 8-30 p.m.

The University Settlement, Third Classical Concert, at the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 16.

Boxing at the Empire Theatre, 8-30 p.m.

Mr. Lohana's lecture on "Industrial Democracy, Sydenham College Hall, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building 6 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 50	18 30
Madras Mail	3 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 16
Poona Express	9 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station Daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshgwar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	1 0	0 20
Kathiawar Express	1 45	2 45
Fast Passenger	2 30	7 2

"GANESH-OTSAVA."

Under the auspices of Ganeshotsava Mandal, a public lecture will be delivered today by Maulana Shaukat Ali at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Shantaram's Chawl, Randewadi.

"BOMBAY COTTON MARKET."

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Graduates' Association, Mr. C. M. Parikh, B. Com. will read a paper on "The Bombay Cotton Market," at the Sydenham College, on Saturday, 17th September 1921 at 4 p.m.

A MARATHA LADY GRADUATE CONGRATULATED.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Maratha Deshasthe Samaj, a meeting was held in the Raghunath Maharaj Samadhi Mandir Hall near the Crawford Market on the 11th instant at 5 p.m. to congratulate Shrimati Kumari Shantabai Doundker on her passing her B.A. examination in the last June from the St. Xavier's College.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KURLA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held today at 5 p.m. at Kurla, in the premises of Lal Mahomed Dal, under the presidency of Sri. V. J. Patel, when Moulana Shaukat Ali and Ativa Begum Saheb will speak on Swadeshi and Boycott of Foreign Cloth.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Mr. A. L. de Mynn, A Buddhist Tapasvi Upasaka wil llecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this (Wednesday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T). Subject:The Awakening of Dawn and Truths in Buddha's Teachings. The Lecture is open to the public.

Y. M. E. S. SCOUT TROOP.

Under the auspices of the Y. M. E. S. Scout Troop, a Public Harikirtan will be performed by Balkrishnadas Master Dattatrya M. Datar, on Thursday the 15th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Society's premises. All are cordially invited for the occasion.

A two days camping will be undertaken on the 24th instant. Scouts of this Troop that desire to take part in it, should please see the Hon. Secretary on the next Sunday morning for further details.

BRAHMIN SABHA GANESH UTSAV.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will deliver a public lecture at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) at the Commercial Museum Hall, Girgaum.

Earthquake Report:—A shock of great intensity at its origin about three thousand five hundred miles was recorded on the Bombay Seismograph at 9 hours and 41 minutes on the morning of the 11th.

BURGLARY AT BABSCH STREET.

Mr. A. S. White, residing at Rabseh Street, reports to the Police, that at about midnight on Saturday last he went to sleep and about 3 a.m. on hearing a noise he awoke, when he found jewellery and wearing apparels valued at Rs. 2,500 stolen. The culprit seems to have entered through a drawing room window which was left open.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.				in. 29.636
Temperature of Air	—	—	—	deg. 81 9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	—	—	77 1
Dew Point	—	—	—	75 4
Relative humidity of Air	—	—	—	0 809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — — — cloudy—10)				8·2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees				85 2
Minimum do do	—	—	—	78 4
General direction of Wind				W.WNW,W.
From Midnight to Midnight				
Movement of Wind do			miles	246
Fall of Rain	—	—	inches	0 03
Total fall during month			"	8 81
do. year			"	78 34
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of			13th Sept.	0 03

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* * * *
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, September 14, 1921.

NEWS FROM MALABAR.

The arrest of prominent Congress and Khilafat workers of Malabar, of which reports are coming almost daily, should not surprise the public, for these arrests form part of the official effort, aided and abetted by the reactionary Press, to stamp out the Congress-Khilafat movement taking advantage of the Moplah trouble. The enemies of the Non-Cooperation movements, it need hardly be said, will leave no stone unturned to discredit the movement by foisting all the blame for the unfortunate events on the shoulders of the leaders of the movement. As an example of the unscrupulous methods by which it is sought to besmirch the character of the Non-Cooperation movement, we may cite the two reports published within a few days of each other from its special correspondent in Malabar by a local contemporary. On the 7th instant the correspondent sent a lengthy account of the happenings on the estates of the Tirumalpads or Rajas of Nilambar. The account was based on the information conveyed to the correspondent, in the course of a special interview, by the Eliya Tirumalpad, who was described by the correspondent as "the senior member of the Nilambar Rajas family, whose bitter experiences and trials during the rebellion cannot find a parallel, unless we go back to the days of Tippu Sultan." This gentleman was further described as "an enlightened prince," "whose opinion is entitled to the greatest weight." An additional certificate to this princeling's respectability and veracity was discovered in the fact, which he was modest enough not to hide from the knowledge of the correspondent, that he is the President of the National Home Rule League at Calicut. But, to the consternation of the readers of our contemporary, the "special correspondent," before two days had elapsed after the despatch of the above mentioned report, sent a version of affairs which not only put quite a new complexion on the events reported, but seriously impeached the veracity of this "enlightened prince." Reading between the lines of the correspondent's second report, it is not difficult to see that there has been some sharp wire-pulling, which has resulted in this somersault on his part. The 3rd and 6th Tirumalpads and the Kariyastan of Nilambar, against whom the Eliya Tirumalpad had made grave allegations of ill-treatment of the Moplah tenantry, apparently do not appreciate the exposure of their conduct and a hint of this fact must have been conveyed to the correspondent, who, as we now see, finds nothing to be ashamed of in throwing overboard his earlier patron. "I now clearly see," says this versatile journalist, that the insinuations made by the Eliya Tirumalpad are "a clumsy attempt" to revive the fiction that the trouble was wholly the outcome of agrarian discontent and had no connection at all with the Non-Cooperation movement". Not resting content with the mere repudiation of the erstwhile "enlightened prince's" views and statements, the correspondent proceeds, as if in revenge for being entrapped unawares, to throw mud at the "prince," the "first reform conference" held early this year under the presidentship of Mrs. Besant and the National Home Rule League. Poor "enlightened prince!" He certainly did not bargain for all this ignoring when he unburdened his heart to the "special" of our contemporary..

The lesson of the dishonest Press campaign against the Non-Cooperators should not be lost sight of by the public. This section of the Press seems determined that the truth about the Moplah revolt should not come to the light of day. The entire blame must be laid at the door of the Non-Cooperation movement. Anything indicative of agrarian discontent or official provocation must be carefully screened off from the public gaze. But, how long can the truth be kept hidden in this manner? Sooner or later, it is bound to leak out. The mendacious charge that the disturbances are the result of incitements by Congress and Khilafat leaders will not take long to explode. Let the public go through the report of the occurrences in Malabar prepared by Messrs. T. Prakasam, B.A., B.L. and T. V. Venkatrama Iyer, B.A., B.L., after a visit to the disturbed area, and they will see that far from offering any incitement to Moplah fanatics, Congress and Khilafat leaders, almost everywhere in Malabar, even risked their lives in efforts to arrest the spread of the Moplah movement. Here are a few extracts from the report of Messrs. Prakasam and Iyer, bearing on the part played by Congress and Khilafat leaders:

Fancy what Mr. Mahomed Kutti Musaliar did at the Tirurangudi mosque after the Tanur mob was fired upon by the military. He is a Moulvi of great learning and a wholehearted supporter of the Congress creed. He with other Congress workers met the infuriated Moplah crowd at the mosque and made heartfelt appeals to them. In the words of the scripture he bade them disperse and go home. At this, some of the angry crowd murmured and protested. Some cried him down as a Government spy. Some cried out "Our brethren killed by them are lying on the road; should we not at least bring their bodies and bury them?" The Moulvi said that they must not go even for that. Mr. Hasan Koya, the Khilafat Secretary of the Calicut District Committee rushed at once by mail train on the 20th to Tirurangudi as soon as he heard rumours of a disturbance there and did his best to pacify the fanatic mob.

* * * *

On the 22nd August immediately after his return to Calicut and as soon as his efforts were successful in keeping that place quiet, Mr. Kesava Menon applied to the District Magistrate for permission to proceed again to the disturbed area. Permission was needed as Martial Law had been proclaimed by that time. The District Magistrate reluctantly gave that permission but did not even in times of excitement and distress abstain from having his fling at the non-co-operation movement. Messrs. Kesava Menon, Gopal Menon, Abdur Rahaman Mohideen Koya with Moulvis and Congress workers numbering in all 24 people left for Ernad Taluk and visited towns and villages. They were at one place stopped by the military who threatened to fire upon them but when the District Magistrate's pass was shown, the military officer not only allowed them to proceed but was kind enough to offer the use of his own car to people proceeding on a mission of peace. Before going into the interior, Mr. Kesava Menon in a dignified letter to the District Magistrate while repudiating the suggestion that Congress and Khilafat work was the cause of the present trouble wisely suggested the abstaining from unnecessary resort to force if the country was soon to quiet down. Once again they rushed into the disturbed area. Wherever they went they addressed the crowds, pacified the people, arranged peace leagues and brought refugees to places of safety, amongst whom there were pregnant women, and children. The Congress workers carried the children and pregnant women in Manchals (palanquins) to Calicut.

We published a message yesterday from Calicut, reporting the arrest of Mr. Kelappa Nair, Congress Secretary, Ponani, Mr. Balakrishna Menon and Mr. K. V. Rama Menon, Congress workers. Here is what the report of Messrs. Prakasam and Iyer has to say about the heroism of Mr. Kelappa Nair and his fellow workers at Ponani:—

When a mob was about to enter the town and loot Mr. Kallappa Nair, Congress Secretary and a Khilafat worker went out to meet the rioters, took a firm stand, and offered to meet death rather than allow the riotors to proceed. The mob instantly turned back and when Khilafat volunteers were immediately organised the town was effectively guarded and has since remained quiet, until some local criminals molested some people later.

At Tirur "a Khilafat worker, Mr. Haji saved three European lives and also saved the Nedungadi Bank from being sacked, though sometime previous to and shortly after the Tirurangadi firing, an infuriated mob had entered the town, raided the police station and burnt the records of the Munsiff's Court and Sub-Registrar's office." The reader will find other instances of heroic efforts by local Congress and Khilafat leaders to stem the tide of Moplah fanaticism—efforts, highly successful in some cases and alas! fruitless in others! But that it is a lie that any responsible leader of the Non-Cooperation movement abetted the Moplahs in any place in their bloody deeds will be clear to any one who peruses an impartial report like that now published by the Secretaries of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee.

Notes of the Day.

The New Greek "Canard."

The "news" contained in a Reuter Telegram from Athens which we published yesterday to the effect that "the paper "Chronika" publishes a communication from Constantinople asserting that negociations are proceeding between Bulgaria, Turkey and Russia for joint action in the Balkans and Anatolia" and that it has been "decided that the Bolshevist troops should act on the Roumanian Frontier and the Bulgarians and the Turks in Macedonia and Thrace against the Serbians and Greeks" ought manifestly to be taken with a grain of salt. The Greek army having been fought to a standstill by the Turks in Anatolia, it is necessary for the Greeks to howl for help to the Allies, and what better howl could be invented than that the bugbear of the British Foreign Office, the possibly wicked but certainly incorruptible, Bolsheviks, are organising a vast alliance against "the Allies." It does not matter in the least that the present state of Russia happens to be such that everyone can see that she is quite incapable of efforts such as the project mentioned in the telegram quoted above would certainly entail for her. Bolshevik Russia is not in the position now that Czarist Russia occupied in 1912 when the Balkan Alliance against Turkey, which she organised, obtained the tacit blessing of the present "Allies." The following quotation from the "Near East" in mail week shows that others besides ourselves have their suspicions of this new Greek move:

There is still no confirmation whatever of the entry into Anatolia of either Bolshevist troops or of Bolshevist generals. Whatever the future may bring forth, it is pretty certain for the time being there is no prospect of the Greeks having to face a Red Army in Anatolia. It is rather curious that whilst it is maintained on the one hand that the Turks are responsible for the raising of the Bolshevist bogey, it is affirmed in some quarters that the Greek Government hopes to escape from its embarassments by involving the Allies in a conflict with the Bolshevists over the Anatolian question. It may be admitted that the Greek Government has little to learn in regard to diplomatic finesse.

By the way we wonder what effect if any the ex-Kaiser's congratulations to King Constantine upon his victories as "healing a great sore in the heart of Germany" will have on English public opinion and the supply of munitions to the Greek government. It used not long ago to be a British political axiom that what pleased the Kaiser must bode ill to England.

Mr. Lloyd George's Director.

The following extract culled from the "New Statesman" in mail week is distinctly edifying. When nearly a year ago we mentioned the name of Sir Basil Zaharoff as the man who made the Treaty of Sevres, many of our readers thought that we were drawing on imagination. But now the cat is out of the bag. The English Press refers to him quite openly and even "Punch", best natured of periodicals, which always is behind public opinion in touching on a public scandal, has referred to Mr. Lloyd George as performing "under the direction of Sir Basil Zaharoff." The present extract is concerned with a debate in Parliament.

Colonel Guinness dealt very faithfully in the House last Tuesday with our fatuous policy in the Near East. He pointed out, as we have pointed out again and again in these columns, that it is Mr. Lloyd George who is primarily responsible for the unsettlement in Asia Minor. The Prime Minister has a faith in the Greeks, which is shared by few who know them and their opponents and the stage on which this tragic farce is being played out. His father confessor, it is said, is Sir Basil Zaharoff. Colonel Guinness's thumbnail sketch of this eminent financier was interesting. "Outside political circles," he said, "his chief fame is that he either does or did control the armament industries in four or five countries. But even more important than his financial power is the fact that, although he is British enough to be a G.C.B., and a G.C.B.E., he remains primarily, I believe, a Greek." We do not suggest that a wealthy Greek financier and armament-maker cannot be at the same time an honest gentleman. But he may be a mistaken counsellor, and we do not think that the combination of his proper interests with Mr. Lloyd George's ignorance of the Near East is quite what is wanted. Can anyone seriously believe that, whatever feats of arms the Greeks may be performing now, they are capable of permanently holding down the Turks? Is it not clear that the longer this adventure is pursued, the harder it will be to get a fair and lasting settlement? There is no good reason (*pace* Sir Basil Zaharoff) why the Powers should not make an honest effort at mediation, and stop the whole business at once. Nobody, who is anybody, in Europe wants it to go on, save Mr. Lloyd George. We beg to introduce the Mr. Lloyd George of Anatolia to the Mr. Lloyd George of Upper Silesia!

An "Epoch-making" Visit.

Lord Willingdon's sabbatical visit to Malabar is described in the admiring semi-official press as an epoch-making one. In a sense, it may be truly said to be so. Nineteen centuries ago a Roman general created an epoch by paying a visit to Britain. His own description of the visit still survives in history—"I came, I saw, I conquered." Lord Willingdon came to Malabar, he saw Malabar, but if he did not exactly "conquer" Malabar, there are others to do it for him. Lord Willingdon's visit might appropriately be immortalised in history by some such description as "I came, I saw, I went back." His Lordship arrived by train at Tirur station at 3-30 p.m., on Sunday, was received on the platform by military officials, had a look round the military quarters and a brief chat with district and military officers at the local travellers' bungalow, then motored to the station, was at Calicut by 4-30, "received" again by local officialdom, military and civil, at the station, drove to West Hill, a few miles away from the station, had "confidential talks" with four local Indian gentlemen—all non-Moplah and pro-official—motored back to Calicut station at 7-30, slept in the train somewhere near Calicut, and finally left Malabar at 2-10 a.m. Such was the "historic," "epoch-making" visit of Lord Willingdon to Malabar. If it does not mark the beginning of an epoch, we hope it will at least mark the end of one.

The Munitions Case Scandal.

Part at least of the excessive indignation which was expressed in certain European quarters over the Munitions Board Scandal, was not genuine. No one for a moment believes that the cases were withdrawn out of sympathy for *Swadeshi* enterprise. The reasons given were from a lawyer's point of view crude and amateurish. The Advocate-General did not believe them, the Chambers, in their righteous wrath, attached no credit to them; Simla was not genuine about them. The real reasons for withdrawing the prosecution are a matter of conjecture and the explanations given by the Government simply drove the controversy on to unknown ground. The Viceroy hazarded the excuse that it might have been due to the aberration of an over-strained mind, whereas it is equally possible that the decision was the venture of a far-sighted mind. What are the facts? (1) Government were, in the transactions of the Munitions Board, defrauded by arms, Indian and European, to the tune of nine crores of rupees. The belief is taken as a hypothesis in press-controversies and has never been contradicted by Government. (2). Sir Thomas Holland who in his late capacity, withdrew the case, usurping the entire authority of Government, was the individual who had served as the President of the Munitions Board. (3) Members of the Staff of the Munitions Department were on trial. (4) Evidence in the cases withdrawn, was about to digress in unknown directions. (5) The ex-accused threatened to institute a suit against Government for the recovery of three lakhs of rupees, a most unpleasant prospect. (6) While the matter was in the jurisdiction of the Court, the question of withdrawal and counter-action was discussed by Seth Karnani and Sir Thomas Holland. (7) After the declaration of the accused not to proceed with the civil claims, the criminal prosecution was withdrawn. These are the essential facts. It is for the public to draw their own inference and there is no need of a Sherlock Holmes to arrive and solve the mystery for them.

A Crop of Mysteries.

The grounds put in the mouth of the Advocate-General were childish: we all grant it, and believe they were not genuine. There is therefore no point in literally interpreting his words and waxing endlessly indignant over the unworthy nature of the *argument* itself. If the motive that actuated the withdrawal of the case, had been fully expressed by the instructions of the Commerce and Industries Department to the Advocate-General, we could have tarried over the danger of compounding a felony. In addition to the hint of dissimulation, there is another grievance connected with the story. By chasing this phantom of a legal abuse, the public have got far from the centre of the scandal itself. Certain other firms liable to be implicated by threatened evidence, were undoubtedly relieved of anxiety, and suspicion was diverted from them by the exposure of the court scandal, namely, the spurious grounds of withdrawal in a case involving a lakh and a half. What then of the gigantic defalcations alleged to amount to nine crores? What of the parties who, it is said, were prepared to get down Sir Edward Carson and Marshall Hall to defend them? If people who from interested motives joined the genuine indignation of the innocent public, imagined that by the simulated anger over a small scandal, the existence of bigger ones could be argued out, they were mistaken. Therefore the volume of indignation that the Karnani case has elicited is of mixed origin. There is the resentment of a justly aggrieved public, but behind it there are parties who joined the hue and cry in order to isolate one particular allegation of fraud and cover the track of bigger abuses. There is as a consequence, a double wrong which the people have to bear. And it is a pity that with all their paraphernalia of a C. I. D., the Government should not have been able to unearth a single wrong-doing of noticeable dimensions and bring offenders to justice.

Unsolved for Ever.

The position of Sir Thomas Holland was in this case badly compromised. Replying to Mr. Norton in the Legislative Assembly, he said that Government meant to proceed with the case in spite of rumours to the contrary. The case had put the Munitions Department as much as the ex-accused on trial. In these circumstances that he should have taken advantage of the accident of his departmental position and expressed his decision in the name of the Governor-General-in-Council, was a course highly improper and prejudicial to good faith. Constitutionally, the position required honourable amends. The Viceroy could have associated himself with the decision, maintaining the collective responsibility of the Governor-General-in-Council. The case presented features so repugnant that he could not do so. When therefore he denounced the conduct of his subordinate colleague, and offered a flimsy after-thought as an extenuating circumstance, it was not enough to keep up the prattle that "Sir Thomas Holland takes up the whole responsibility." And now Sir Thomas Holland has resigned; his resignation is regarded as a curtain on the incident; and the indignant Indian public must for ever go unsatisfied as to the meaning of the various enigmas which the case presents; and so its indignation must perforce endure.

Honours in Showar.

Mr. Montagu, Mr. Sastri, and the Rao of Cutch, recently gave a triangular interview in which the delicate duty of self-praise was performed in vicarious rotation. Mr. Montagu complimented Mr. Sastri on his talent of oratory and praised the Rao of Cutch for his gift of humour. When the orator and the humourist are backed by a pro-Indian statesman, the combination looks formidable, and so certain distinctive qualities of Mr. Montagu were extolled by the two "representatives" of India. Mr. Sastri became a "Freeman" of London, an honour shared by his worthy yoke-fellow, the Rao of Cutch. Mr. Sastri next became a Privy Councillor, leaving the Rao in the shade. The position gave the illustrious commoner an advantage. By the rule of precedence, the Privy Councillor is far ahead of mere knights. Our first-class Princes are knights, and strictly according to British practice, they hold the back-seat as compared with our merchant-millionaires who have become Baronets. By the rank of British title, the Nizam of Hyderabad must walk yards behind Lord Sinha in a common public ceremony; Indian Princes still prize everyone of the distinctions they manage to get, but that is their business. When Mr. Sastri got a place in the Privy Council, we expected some compensatory award for the Rao of Cutch in the form of two extra guns in his salute. Reuter who is engrossed with Mr. Sastri's transcontinental preparations, however omitted to mention that the Right Honourable gentleman's colleague had become a Freeman of the City of Bath. There were some comic elements in the function.

Rheumatism....

After a weighty word of appreciation concerning India's loyalty which, it would seem, maintains its reputation in Bath, the Lord Mayor said that under the rule of the Rao the Cutches prospered exceedingly with plenty of schools and libraries for them to enjoy. Thanks also to his wise and enlightened government, there was practically no crime in the State of Cutch. After making these first-hand and accurate observations, the Lord Mayor remarked: "One most interesting thing I learn, and that is that the men of Cutch are reported to be the best sailors in India and also that rheumatism is a very common disease in the State." Rheumatism, mosquitoes, tigers, prickly-heat, chutney—these and other tropical amenities of the pagoda-hunter still occupy a large part of the vision at Home concerning India, and naturally the Lord Mayor proposed that Indian rheumatics ought to be taken to Bath for treatment. Many other gaieties of the kind went round, the Rao of Cutch became the Freeman of another City, and another proof was given of the "Freedom" and "honour" of India. So at least the people of Bath think, if the speeches mean anything.

PLOT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY.

GENERAL HARRINGTON'S DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

Constantinople.—It is reported that the British intelligence authorities have discovered a plot organised and subsidised from Angora chiefly among the Turkish officers with a view to stirring up a revolution in Constantinople, seizing the surrendered war material and assassinating the leading officers of the allied forces. The message adds that General Harington has submitted a list of those compromised to the Turkish authorities with the demand that they be arrested and handed over within a week to be tried by an Allied court.

IRISH PEACE.

MR. DE VALERA'S REPLY TO PREMIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 13.

Mr. De Valera's reply to Premier has been despatched from Dublin by a special courier.

POLICE AND MILITARY IN BELFAST.

TROOPS TO BE INCREASED TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 13.

The authorities of the police and military forces were present at a meeting of the Ulster Cabinet. The Commander-in Chief in Belfast intimated his willingness further to increase troops with a view maintaining order.

DISTURBANCES BY EMPLOYED

RECRUDESCENCE AT LIVERPOOL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 13.

There was recrudescence of disturbnnces by the unemployed at Liverpool to-day when the police charged with batons drawn. A hundred men were arrested, many of whom were taken to the prison hospital.

ELECTRICIANS STRIKE IN BERLIN.

NEWSPAPERS AND TRAM SERVICES STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

Berlin.—Owing to the strike of the electricians in Berlin the newspapers are unable to appear, the trams are not running and supply of electric light is suspended.

MADRAS LABOUR UNION.

TERMS OF THE STRIKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

With reference to the proposals of the Conciliation Committee and the conditions put forward by the mill authorities on which they are prepared to collaborate with the Committee with a view to ending the present strike, the Secretary of the Madras Labour Union writes to the press stating that the workers have appealed to Government through Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Executive Member for Labour to protect their interests and they have stated the terms on which they have agreed to return to duty.

The terms are that all workmen now on strike be taken back without any vindictive dismissal of anyone, that bonus be paid and wages for the strike period be payable as settled by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and that labour legislation be undertaken in the near future to secure permanent peace in the industry.

CABLE ITEMS.

A large number of Indians from all the principal ports in Britain embarked to-day on their return to Aden, Karachi and Ceylon at the expense of the Government of India, which has for months past regularly contributed to their maintenance weekly. Their plight has been due to the number of ships laid up.

BURGENLAND DISPUTE.

HUNGARY'S REPLY TO ALLIED NOTE

FEELING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 13.

The Foreign Office telegrams show that the attitude of the Hungarian Government as regards the Burgenland dispute continues most unsatisfactory. Hungary has replied to the Allies' Note by suggesting that the work of restoring order shall be entrusted to the Hungarian troops. This is regarded as irrevelant and as abandonment of the previous disavowal of responsibility for the action of the irregular bands.

The Austrians have to-day withdrawn from their zone. Meanwhile a state of alarm prevails among the population on the frontier and cattle is being driven inland. It is felt in London that it is necessary to employ vigorous coercive measures to compel the fulfilment of Hungary's obligations.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES' FIELD OF WORK.

QUESTION OF RESUMPTION RAISED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 13.

The question of German missionaries' resuming work abroad was raised at the Methodist Conference at Westminster today when a resolution was moved by the German delegate, Bek, which urged the Conference to seek the ways and means to open a way for the German missionaries to the mission fields. It was referred to the Business Committee of the Conference.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT AT NAGPUR.

MERCHANTS' RESOLVE.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 12.

Seth Govinddasji of Jubbulpore addressed a big public meeting on the 9th exhorting people to boycott foreign cloth. He also appealed his fellow merchants to renounce their foreign sugdies which he said were a symbol of impurity and economic slavery.

Seth Govinddasji, Pandit Sapre, Drs Cholkar and Moonje addressed a meeting of leading cloth merchants on the 10th. Twenty merchants signed a solemn declaration not to ident foreign cloth till the 1st March, 1922. A strong committee consisting of influential merchants was appointed to push vigorously the boycott movement.

MR. "PUSSYFOOTS" ADVICE TO AJMER PEOPLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Sept. 12.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson passed Ajmer on the night of September 11. He was not at the station by many prominent residents of the place and "Pussyfoot" on being requested to speak a few words of advice to the pretty big crowd gathered to see him, said the best way of stopping drinking evil was to close liquor shops and abolish the necessity of picketing. By prohibition of drink he said America was free and happy and he wished India to be equally so.

"PUSSYFOOT" AT DELHI.

(From a Correspondent)

DELHI, Sept. 12.

Mr. Pcssyfoot Johnson arrived here this morning. In the evening he delivered one of his famous temperance lectures "How America went dry." Mr. Meckworth, I. C. S., presided.

MUSSOORIE TILAK MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A Dehra Dun correspondent wires:—Mr. Dalliawal, Barrister and President of the Tilak Memorial Institute, Mussoorie wanted, it is said, to convert the institute into an Aman Sabha Club and got a resolution prohibiting political meetings passed against the wishes of other trustees. Dissatisfied with this, the public held an influential meeting yesterday and passed a resolution cancelling the former one and a vote of censure on Mr. Dalliawal.

An earthquake shock of considerable intensity was registered at Colombo Observatory on the 11th Sept. The vibrations began at 9-30 a.m. (Ceylon standard time) and reached the maximum at 9-58 and lasted for several hours. The estimated distance from the focus is about twelve hundred miles.—(Associated Press.)

Dr. J. N. Bannerjee, the leading Homoeopathic physician of Cawnpore, died of cholera on the 13th instant.—(Associated Press.)

The Poona Horse Show was brought to a conclusion on Monday evening in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.—(Associated Press.)

MR. SASTRI AT GENEVA.

CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE OF LEAGUE

SPEECH IN THE ASSEMBLY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 13.

Geneva.—In the course of a debate in the Assembly of the League of Nations on the Council's report the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri said he had every confidence in the future of the League. He regretted that the unfortunate Turco-Greek war had not been prevented and expressed approval of the reference of the Upper Silesian problem to the League.

U. S. A. AND MANDATES.

LETTER TO ALLIES FOR SETTLEMENT OF POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

Geneva.—Baron Wellington Koo, the acting President of the Council of League, has sent to the Governments of the four chief Allies a note confirming his letter to Da Cunha and asking them to spare no effort to reach a settlement of the points under discussion between them and the United States with regard to the mandates

ASSEMBLY & COUNCIL OF STATE.

AGENDA OF THURSDAY'S MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

At the meeting of the Council of State on Thursday the 15th instant, Lala Sukhbir Sinha will move for introduction of religious and moral education in all aided and Government schools and colleges. Syed Raza Ali will move for the removal of the highly centralised system of administration that obtains in this country under which many classes of officials, especially the District Magistrates and Collectors, have vast powers. Sir Manekji Dadabhai will move that this Council and the Legislative Assembly be authorised, if necessary by statute, to receive from the public, petitions of all matters relating to personal wrong, grievance of disability or to any act or acts of public servants or to public policy to investigate the complaint and deal with it in any manner believed to be desirable and that a Committee be constituted on public petitions with powers to examine witnesses and record evidence. Lastly, Mr. Sethna will move the following resolution:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council to request the Secretary of State for India, to apply to the Trustees of the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship Settlement to transfer to Indian students the scholarships reserved under the settlement for German students which have been discontinued since the war, and, further that, in the event of such a transfer not being possible for any reason, to apply to the Trustees and, if necessary, to the Executors, to create new scholarships for the benefit of Indian students.

At the Legislative Assembly, on the 15th, Sir William Vincent will present reports of Select Committees on bills for the enforcement of maintenance orders and the amendment of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Innes will move that bills to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act and the Post Office Act be taken into consideration and that the Works of Defence Act Amendment Bill be passed. Mr. Innes will then move for leave to introduce the bill to provide for the levy of customs duty on lac exported from British India. The Land Acquisition Act Amendment Bill, as passed by the Council of State will be taken into consideration alongwith some amendment in the Assembly, by Messrs. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer and Chaudri Sahibuddin. Mr. Hulla will then move that the bill as amended be passed. Mr. Samarth will move the following resolution, the consideration of which was postponed the other day at the instance of Sir William Vincent, viz., that all distinctions between Indian and European members of the Indian Civil Service in regard to criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects be abrogated and that, subject to the provisions of sub-section 3 of Section 65 of the Government of India Act, all distinctions in the criminal law of India, as between Indians on the one hand and European British subjects and Europeans who are not British subjects and Americans on the other, in regard to the mode of trial, the sentence to be passed and the right of appeal, be removed. Some amendments will be moved to this resolution.

AMETHI THAKURDWARA CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 13.

Arguments have been concluded in what is known as Amethi Thakurdwara Case, before Mr. Ramrajpal Singh, Sub-Divisional Officer. In this case the complainant is a Hindu, and 8 Mahomedans are the accused. The story of the prosecution is that the complainant, Janaki Prasad, had a Thakurdwara, where he kept idols, and the Guru Granth and Hindu festivals were celebrated there. It is alleged that on the 26th April last a body of Mahomedans came there, assaulted the complainant, defiled and descrated the Thakurdwara. It is stated for the defence that there was no Thakurdwara in Amethi, but there was only a quarrel provoked by the complainant. Charges were framed under two sections of the I. P. C. for the tresspass and desecration of idol. The judgment is reserved.

TRUTH ABOUT FORCIBLE CONVERSION.

ONLY 3 CASES REPORTED.

"GOVT. ACCOUNTS HIGHLY EXAGGERATED."

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress met in Calcutta on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th instant and passed resolutions authorising Mr. Gandhi to approve of Civil Disobedience in respect of the Grazing Tax in certain parts of Andhra if, in his opinion, during his forthcoming visit the situation warrants such a step consistently with perfect observance of non-violence, expressing the opinion that the non-co-operators should refuse to pay fine or serve as special constables and should prefer imprisonment; and condemning violence on the part of the Moplahs and calling upon the Congress and the Khilafat workers to spread the message of non-violence in the Moplah country.

MOPLAH VIOLENCE.

With regard to the Moplah violence the Working Committee remarks that evidence in its possession shows that provocation beyond endurance was given to the Moplahs and that reports published by and on behalf of Government have given one-sided and highly exaggerated accounts of the wrongs done by the Moplahs and an understatement of the needless destruction of life resorted to by Government in the name of peace and order.

FORCIBLE CONVERSION.

About the forcible conversion of Hindus to Islamic faith by the Moplahs the Committee, while expressing regret, warns the public against believing in Government and other inspired versions.

According to the report received by the committee only three cases of conversion took place and the disturbances took place in areas in which the Congress and the Khilafat activities were prohibited and workers of these bodies tried their best to check the mob fury and prevent violence.

75 FORCED CONVERSIONS.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

The "Madras Mail's" special correspondent, writing from Calicut, says at the very modest computation there have been at least 75 forcible conversions of Hindus by Moplahs during the rebellion, leaving out of account the numberless Hindu families who escaped the horror of conversion by leaving their homes.

Arrangements for starting a special tribunal for the trial of serious offences during the rebellion are pushed forward, and an announcement as to the composition of the tribunal is expected to be made shortly.

ARSON.

The latest communiqué, issued by the District Magistrate, Calicut, states that a large body of rebels was reported yesterday to have arrived at Mannarghat, and after burning records in Sub-Registrar's office at Mannarghat, the rebels went in the direction of Angadipuram. At Nilambur all forest buildings have been burnt.

RIOTERS MARCH ON PALGHAT

CITIZENS LEAVE TOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, Sept. 12.

The Palghat police have arrested two more Hindus, both residents of Mannarghat, and remanded them to the local sub-jail.

When the military column visited Mannarghat on Thursday, rebel gangs dispersed into the hills, but when the troops returned to Pandikad, the rebels sweeped into Mannarghat and began committing depredations. The Sub-Registrar's office and some of loyalists' houses were wrecked.

Yesterday, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Mannarghat, wired from Ottapalam that about a thousand armed Moplahs were marching to Palghat via Olavakode, and it was feared that an attack would be made on the Treasury and the Sub-Jail where Mannaighat prisoners were locked up. The town was thrown into panic. The whole of Olavakode village was evacuated and some of the prominent vakils and others left Palghat for the inland. Unikambu Sahib, his father and family left for an unknown destination. The Joint Magistrate urgently wired for the military, and arrangements have been made to collect a citizen force of a thousand strong. Captain Skinner, in charge of the 44 Pioneers Auxiliaries, from Pothanur, and the reserve police from Coimbatore arrived in the night and patrolling trains are running. Bazaars and shops were closed earlier than usual.

The Central Provinces and Berar's Provincial Maratha Conference met again on Tuesday at Nagpur when resolutions were passed urging formation of the Central Provinces League and the introduction of free and compulsory primary education. Subscriptions for the local Maratha Boarding House amounting to Rs. 6,000 were announced on the spot. The Conference then closed.

FORCED CONVERSIONS

MR. YAKUB HUSSAIN'S CONDEMNATION.

REASON OF "LOATHSOME OUTRAGE.

"MESSAGE OF NON-VIOLENCE HAS NOT REACHED MOPLAHS."

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

Mr. Yakub Husain writes to the Press as follows:—

"From the information received through authentic sources there can be no doubt that there have been a few cases of forced conversion to Isam by some Moplahs concerned in the recent disturbances in Malabar. I am sure I voice the opinion of the Musalmans of India generally, when I say that we deeply deplore this outrage, which is against the injunction of the Koran, which says 'let there be no compulsion in religion.' I am sure the Moplah community itself condemns the action of some of its misguided, ignorant, and mischievous members, who have allowed their worst passions, in the moment of excitement, to have the better of their judgment, and the forced conversion to Islam, of peaceful Hindu neighbours, is the most despicable and loathsome of all the outrages they have committed. They have brought shame and disgrace to the very religion that they ignorantly mean to uphold.

AN APOLOGY.

We, Mussalmans, owe—and I offer on their behalf—sincere apology to those Hindus who have been grievously compelled, by an ignorant section or my co-religionists, to go through a meaningless form of conversion against their will and consent. Islam does not admit, in the fold, any one who is not, through the free exercise of his reason, convinced of its truth.

There can be no question now that these outrages and violence have been committed by those to whom the message of non-violence of the Khilafat Committee and of the Ulemas has not reached. On the other hand, they appear to have been influenced to the contrary by those who have been upbraiding the Mussalmans for making common cause with Hindus, and following the lead of a "kafir" in the matter of the Khilafat and Swaraj.

DUTY OF TRAINING MOPLAHS.

So in the interest of peace and order, more than anything else, it is necessary that the more ignorant section of the Moplahs is taken in hand by the Khilafat workers and trained to live and work peacefully with their Hindu neighbours, with whom their destiny is linked by God for ever, as sons of the same Motherland."

CHARGES AGAINST TAMIL DAILY.

2 ACCUSED RETIRE FROM CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

The case against Messrs. P. V. Rajagopalachari, S. Nageswara Sastry, D. Mahalingam and V. V. Subramania Iyer of the Tamil daily paper "Desha Bhaktan" on charge of sedition under Sec. 124A, of the Indian Penal Code, was taken up by the Chief Presidency Magistrate last evening. The Crown Prosecutor said that the action was taken against the accused for publishing an article in their paper of the 6th May, headed "Repression," in which English race had been alluded to as a fiendish race. It was also stated that high expenditure of sixty-three crores incurred in artillery, the only purpose of which was repression, etc.

Mr. S. Satyamurty addressing the Court said that an unexpected development had taken place. The first and third accused asked the Court's permission to retire from the case, they having decided to offer no defence, except making statements consistent with Non-Co-operation.

The case was adjourned to Saturday.

RUMOUR OF MURDER OF A "COOLIE."

MARWARI'S HOUSE GUARDED BY VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The "Statesman" publishes an account how a Marwari's house in Burra Bazar was guarded by Khilafat volunteers last night. It says, a rumour was current in Burra Bazar, last evening, that a Marwari, living in Canning Street, had killed an Ooria coolie because he had refused to remove a bale of silk goods. In a short time a large number of Khilafat volunteers made for the house of the Marwari, shouting as they went along. On their approach the iron gates of the house were closed and padlocked from inside. The volunteers began pouring in from all sides, till the number swelled to about one thousand.

The police were informed of the gathering and a strong force of police arrived on the scene. When the police arrived, the volunteers were shouting to the Marwari to open his gates, and make over the body of the Ooriya who, according to the rumour, had been killed. The police traced a coolie, who had slight injuries to his forehead, and was removed to the hospital. There were conflicting stories as to the cause of the injuries. Police were placed outside the premises, and the volunteers, who were orderly, guarded the premises by batches all night.

SINJHORO TORTURE CASE

GRAVE ALIGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 6.

Lashkari, aged 53 years, corroborated all that had been said by previous witnesses in respect of their being made nated and mud applied to them. He stood the clever cross-examination very well. As regards the morning when the Machhis and Lashkranis were taken to the garden he said that four Machhis were made naked by accused 1, 2 and 3. The strings were taken out from their houses, bricks tied to them and then suspended with the strings to their testicles. After tying the bricks they were made to stand so that the downward weight of the bricks might be torturing.

The third day after this he went to Tando Adam. There are four Baluch zemindars there to whom he complained about the zoolum who said they were helpless as the policemen were involved and the Government would not listen to them in a matter like this. Returning home disappointed, he borrowed some money and came to Hyderabad where he went to Mr. Pohumal, a Zemindar in his neighbourhood. He informed him that he had come there with the intention of making a report about the tortures and sought Pohumal's help in getting it written out by a pleader. Pohumal having acquainted him with one Detaram pleader, he got him to write three petitions to the Collectors of Nawabshah and Mirpurkhas and the D. S. P. of Nawabshah. The witness said that the pleader asked him in case the witness changed what would he do. He replied "Those men are lying wounded how will they change?" The pleader thereupon proposed that he should go down there along with the witness and record the statements of all those who had been persecuted to which the witness agreed. They accordingly came to the villages where those people resided. Statements were given voluntarily to the pleader who did not give them any threats or warnings as to the consequence of their shifting their statements anywhere else.

Cross-examined the witness said "After these three petitions I made another petition to the District Magistrate and the D. S. P. of Nawabshah, about 20 or 22 days after the first application. I stated therein that as the witnesses who were then quite all right and had recovered from their injuries and as great passive was brought on those witnesses by their Zemindars not to press the charges against the police, I thought that the ground would he cut off my feet, that I would he unable to prove the truth of my allegations, and prayed that no inquiry be made in the matter as I had requested in my first petitions. And I sent this petition under pressure from zemindars and officials." He got the petition written in Sindhi at Nawabshah by the Munshi of Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hashim. Sahib Khan, his zemindar was sending for him every now and then and using upon him to give up the matter. Vasayo Khana policeman who was sitting with Sahib Khan also requested him to drop the case. The Mukhi of Sambhar also pressed him likewise.

Another reason why he made the petition praying for the suspension of the enquiry was that witness Darhun told him pointblank that he would not give evidence against the police. Alan Machhi told him that zemindars were passing him and desisting him from disclosing the facts, and Hussein, another witness left that place altogether and went to Makhi Side as the cultivator of Gaohar Khan accused No. 2. "From this I inferred that it would be hopeless for me to prove my statements as the witnesses on whom I relied were backing out now that they were all right and as I also learnt from Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hasham that the inquiry was being dropped at his instance, I thought it wise to take my hands off the whole thing. I saw no other go."

THE D. S. P.'S EVIDENCE.

The evidence of Mir Makbul Khan the D. S. P. of Nawabshah was recorded next. He stated he knew Lashkari who had made a petition about the ill-treatment. He received it on the 1st of March last The petition was sent to the D. S. P. Thar Parkar replied on the 21st March suggestwithin his jurisdiction. The D. S. P. Thar Parkar replied on the 21st March suggesting that the offence had not been committed and requesting the D. S. P. of Nawabshah to conduct an enquiry. "I also received a copy of the application from the District Magistrate Nawabshah on the 10th March. When I finished the enquiry I returned the petition to the District Magistrate with a report thereon. I conducted the enquiry personally. I ordered all the accused excepting No. 5 to be challaned.

"Before the investigation commenced, I received another petition from Lashkari (on the 16th March) requesting me to drop the proceedings. I took the statements of women also. I wrote to the Mukhtiarkar of Sinjhoro to come and examine other witnesses. I do not know if Sanghar Police are collecting evidence against the non-co-operators. Mr. Venkatram, special correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram also came when I was there. Jairamdas was in Khadi from top to toe. I know him. His speeches have the tendency to excite. Mr. Venkatram is a Bombay man. I don't know anything about him. When I recorded statements they were not present. I have read in newspapers that 42 prosecutions have so far taken place against N. C. O.'s and in all the 42 cases sentence awarded."

MACHHI TRIBE.

In answer to Court the D. S. P. said that the Machhi tribe was Sindhi and low-caste. The Machhis were criminals

(Continued on next page.)

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

PICKETING OF SHOPS.

The Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee, wires from Calcutta under date Sept. 10:—

From the first of September picketing commenced. About 100 volunteers have been guarding all shops. The police display their force by extraordinary demonstrations, the mounted police in groups patrol all along the Bara Bazar, but the volunteers quietly do their work and the show of police arms and force do not make any impression on them. Calcutta is very busy at this time of the year on account of the Pooja festival, and these are the only few weeks during which the merchants and people make their sales and purchases for the whole of ensuing year. Still the picketing has been productive of good results. All of a sudden the sale of foreign cloth has much gone down. When the Hindu and Muslim volunteers, with folded hands, appeal to the buyers, the effect is immediate, in nine out of ten cases. There have been many instances when the heart-rendering appeals of the volunteers melted the heart of the buyers who returned everything they had bought.

The great courage, and self-sacrifice with which the Khilafat volunteers are carrying on their dimcult task with great humility and patience is borne out even by the opponents of this movement. No stone is left unturned to draw them to violence, but the volunteers perfectly non-violent character has remained unconquered.

RESOLVE OF ORIYA LABOURERS.

The Oria labourers of Calcutta, who work in the railway stations, godowns and shops, have refused to handle the bales of foreign cloth in sympathy with the volunteers, and have announced that they will refuse to touch foreign piece-goods.

On the 7th September, a volunteer was arrested without any fault, but the result was that ten fresh volunteers came to take his place without caring a bit for arrest.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad returned from his Punjab tour on the 6th and congratulated the volunteers for their past services and when he appealed for courage and patience for the future, all the volunteers with one voice exclaimed that they were ready to serve the cause for their whole life.

The Mahatmaji's presence in Calcutta has infused a life into this movement.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On the 6th the Marwari Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution that their members would send no new orders to England for piece-goods up till the end of December. However, the Khilafat Committee has refused to accept this conditional promise, and has accordingly announced its decision.

This evening the Mahatmaji, at Srijut C. R. Das's residence, will address the volunteer corps on their duties. All the Moslem piece-goods merchants of Lower Chitpur Road had approached the Khilafat Committee and showed their readiness to sign the agreement forms and requested the Committee to remove picketing from their shops.

Yesterday a Delhi merchant of Colootolah cruelly beat one of our volunteers, only because he had the courage to preach Swadeshi in front of his shop. The volunteer bore it calmly and didn't even inform his Captain. He went on doing his noble work bleeding and refused to leave his duty, though called by the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, until he was relieved by another volunteer. This unfortunate incident would remain unforgotten that the first hand that was raised on one of these self-sacrificing national workers, was by a Moslem merchant.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

A MARWARI'S VIEWS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Mr. Devi Prasad Khaitan, who was the spokesman of the Marwaris, at the conference between them and Mr. Gandhi, on Saturday, interviewed by a press representative, with regard to the foreign cloth boycott movement, said that Marwaris were businessmen and they could not afford to be ruined. There was a growing desire on the part of the people to use Swadeshi cloth more extensively and his community was in entire sympathy with that desire. That the sale of foreign piece-goods would be much less this year, was fully anticipated by the Marwaris and they were making arrangements among themselves for business reasons not to make fresh purchases during the current year.

They were sorry to see picketing, which they were afraid might create a situation beyond the control of even Mr. Gandhi. He expressed regret that Mr. Gandhi did not see his way to stop picketing.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO MARWARI'S.

FOREIGN CLOTH POISON TO SOUL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept 13.

Mr. Gandhi replying to the representatives of the Marwari Association and the Marwari Chamber said picketing of foreign cloth having been commenced should be continued. Surely Marwaris did not believe commerce divoreded from politics. The argument that merchants had to supply the needs of a customers had no place in India. Further, Marwaris being Hindus had to picket and choose in trade. Foreign cloth was poison to the soul, and, therefore, intolerable. It had brought about the unprecedented foreign domination and enslavement of India. Mr. Gandhi did not anticipate the slightest difficulty on the score of possible shortage of cloth in the case of sudden stoppage of the importation of foreign cloth and criticised the Chamber's resolution suspending imports up to the 31st December as no sacrifice.

Mr. Gandhi left for Midnapore and Muhamad Ali for Madras. The latter meets the former at Kharganur. The Midnapore municipality adopted a resolution approving of the presentation of an address to Mr. Gandhi.

SINJHORO TORTURE CASE.

(Continued from previous page.)

and morally bad. They were a thieving tribe and docile.

MUKHTIARKAR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Rupchand, the Mukhtiarkar of Singhoro was next examined. He said he did not call whatever witnesses he liked. The witness went sent to him by the Inspector. He sent the statements and all other papers to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nawabshih. In answer to Court he said: "I did not notice any other outsider while taking statements. Neither Mr. Venkatram nor Mr. Jairamdas were there I did not meet them either way, coming or going. I am positive I saw no non-co-operator in the village where I took statements."

PLEADER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Detaram Shamdas was the next and important witness for the prosecution. He is a High Court pleader with 22 year's practice to his credit "I know Laskar. He came to me to Hyderabad, with Pohumal, and asked me to draft three petitions for him. I took his statements in Sindhi which I afterwards translated into English. It appeared to me that the petitioner Lashkari, was incurring a heavy responsibility by alleging charges of cruelty by the Police and it was therefore necessary that the people involved (some of whom were lying wounded) should be made to give their statesments so that Lashkari should not feel awkward in case the witness refused to back him afterwards. Lashkari agreed to this and asked me to go with him to the village. Next morning (28th Feb.) we both went to the village. There was nobody else with us nor did we meet any outsider in the village. I did nothing besides taking statements. At Machhi's village I took the statements of Nabu, Sabar and Allahabad The next morning (1st March) I took Rai's statement at Asan's shop where Ashan also volunteered his statement. Thence I went to Lashkari's village where Devo Merghoar, Kaim, Darhun, Ramzan and Meon gave me their statements. Taking my midday meals I left for Bobi station whence I reached Hyderabad (9-30 p.m. on 1st March), when I was in the village I wore no khaki nor did I tell witness that I was a judge. I am neither a Home Ruler nor a N. C. O. I have neither worn Gandhi cap nor worn Khadhi. I did not tell any witness that their failure to stand by the statements I had recorded would mean trouble or jail for them. I never attended the lower court when the trial was going on there.

Cross-examined, Mr. Detaram Shamdas said that he tried to make a literal translation of what Lashkari was saying. He did not make any alteration in his story.

Questioned by the Court, witness stated that he had two-fold purpose in going to the village and taking statements. "I wanted to make sure that Lashkari was neither exaggerating nor speaking untruth and ascertain how far the witness would be prepared to support Lashkari who had sent the petition. I did not cross-examine the witness. I simply recorded what they said."

The accused when asked what they had to state in their defence, said that the enmity of the non-co-operation is the cause of all this injustice done to them and the non-co-operators are generally against police.

CASE CONCLUDED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 12.

The Sinjhoro Police Torture Case was concluded yesterday before the Sessions Court, Hyderabad. The assessors consisted of Dr. Da Costa, an Anglo-Indian Chemist and Diwan Shoshee Kiran. Superintendet Municipal taxes. The Public Prosecutor led over 30 witnesses relying also on the medical evidence. Both the assessors found the first four accused guilty but differed on remaining the fifth accused. One assessor found him also "guilty" the other gave him the benefit of doubt.

The judge reserved judgment on the 16th.

FRONTIER SITUATION IMPROVING.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

News from the Frontier indicates that the Abdullai Mahsuds are weakening, and it is possible that they may come to terms at an early date. General improvement in the situation may also be gathered from the fact that Musa Khan is reported to have fled across the border, with a few followers, having advised those whom he left behind to make their peace with the British authorities. He is believed to have joined Haji Tbdur Razak at Shakin, which is the headquarters of the Frontier Irreconcilables.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

Some prominent Congress workers of whom including Messrs. Dunichand and Shantanam, visited Amritsar yesterday and conferred with some of the prominent importers of foreign cloth. Out of sixty persons visited, forty-three merchants have signed a pledge not to give further orders for foreign cloth till the 31st December. One refused to sign the pledge, while others wanted time to consider.

Another deputation will proceed to Amritsar on Thursday to meet other foreign cloth merchants.

HISTORY OF THE MALABAR MOPLAHS,

A PEOPLE OF LEGENDS.

The following article by Mr. L. Anantha-krishna Iyer describes the early history of the people who have attempted a revolt in Malabar. The writer is Lecturer on Anthropology in Calcutta University.

The Jonakan Mappillas or Moplahs are a sect of Mahomedans scattered throughout Malabar, but are most numerous on the West Coast and in the two hilly inland Taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad of South Malabar. They form a race peculiar to the West Coast, as the Labbais or the Nawaikans to the East Coast. They form about a third of the population of the district.

Regarding the origin of the Mappillas and early history of the community there are different accounts. According to one of them, they were the descendants of Hashem expelled by Mahommed for cowardice in his battles against the partisans of Abu Jakeem. They are said to have settled on the West Coast in the seventh century A. D. According to another, a Mahomedan merchant named Malik Medina with some priests is said to have settled in or near Mangalore. But the Mahomedans do not appear to have obtained any firm footing on the West Coast until the ninth century of the Christian Era.

THE COMING OF ISLAM.

Regarding the introduction of Islam into Malabar there is yet another tradition. The last of the Perumals, Cheraman Perumal by name, dreamt that the full moon appeared to him at Mecca on the night of the moon and that, when in the meridian it split into two, one half remained in the sky and the other half descended to the foot of a hill called "Abu Kubais," where the two halves joined together and set. Shortly afterwards a party of Mahomedan pilgrims on their way to the "Foot-print shrine" on Adam's Peak in Ceylon, landed in his capital, Kodmagalur (Cranganur), and reported that by the same miracle Mahommed had converted a number of unbelievers to his religion. This aroused the curiousity of the Perumal, and with a view to embrace the Moslem faith, he secretly left his capital with them for Arabia, after having privately arranged the affairs of his Kingdom, and particularly having assigned to the different chieftains under him, their respective portion of his territory. He also entrusted his own palace to the original ancestor of the present Zamorin. He reached Mecca and assumed the name of Abul Raham Samiri, and stayed for a long time as a Mahomedan convert. After many adventures he desired to return to his native country to establish the Mahomedan faith, but was prevented from so doing owing to his sudden death. At the time of his death, it is said that he entrusted the propagation of the new faith to a family consisting of Malik, Ibu, Linar, his two sons, his grandson, and his wife with their ten sons and five daughters, and gave them letters to various princes in Malabar ordering them to allow the bearers to build mosques and to grant them other privileges. He directed them to land particularly at Kodungalur. (Craganore), Dharmapaltanam, Panthalayani, Kollam, and Southern Kollam (Quilon). It is also said that they were received with great favour by the Zamorin of Calicut, who assigned to them some places in Calicut for their trade. The story then goes on to tell how the mosques were erected at Kodungalur, Puilon, Madai, Vakanur, Mykalath (Mangalore), Kanjarakode (Kasarikode), Cheruvapaltanam (Sree Kandhapuram), and Panthateyani (Chaliyam). This is said to have taken place in 843 A. D.

ARAB TRADERS.

Whatever truth there may have been in the traditions given above, it is pretty certain that at a very early period, the Arabs had settled on the coasts of Malabar as traders and that they had formed matrimonial alliances with the women of the country, which resulted in the formation of a mixed race now known as the Mappillas or the Moplahs. There was also a large influx of Arab settlers into Malabar at the begining of the ninth century, and there were heathen Arabs there long before their settlement in consequence of the immense trade carried on by the Sabians with India.

In the days of the Zamorins of Calicut as rulers these Mappillas played an important part in the political history of Malabar and had thereby obtained many valuable privileges. At the istallation of the Zamorin even now, some Mappilla families in Calicut enjoy certain privileges and a Mappilla woman of a certain family presents the Zamorin with betel nuts near the Kallai Bridge on his return from a procession through the town of Calicut.

The Mappillas were in a very prosperous condition and their number had been constantly increasing by conversion, sometimes forcible, from low-castes. The Zamorins of Calicut were at this time the chief patrons of the Arab trade, and very much encouraged the conversion of the low caste Hindus in order to man the Arab ships on which he depended for his aggrandizement. He is said to have directed that in every family of the fishermen one or more of the male members should be brought up as a Mahomedan. This practice has long been and is even now in existence; and it is not strange to see the Mukkuvan boys being trained in the Suran. Recruits are also drawn from time to time from the Thiyyas and the Cherumans—agrestic serfs—to whom the adoption of Islam brings freedom from all the disabilities of an outcaste. Sometimes converts are drawn from amongst the Nairs and the native Christians. During the time of Tippu's invasion there was a wholesale conversion of all castes; but most of the Brahmans and Nairs who were forcibly converted, returned to their own castes. Their descendants now belong to the original casts but they are now treated to some extent, as polluted and are known as "Chila Nam budiris" and Chila Nairs."

IN VASCO-DE GAMA'S DAYS.

Thus the Mappillas had considerably increased in numbers, and their trade in the towns on the West Coast was in a flourishing condition. When Vasco-de-Gama arrived at Calicut in 1498, he found them to be so far influential with the Zamorin, that he could not obtain commercial privileges and this led to open enmity and frequent fightings with them. When the Portuguese became the masters of the sea and monopolished the trade on the West Coast the Mappillas in turn were very much oppressed by them. They were hated by the Portuguese, detested by the Dutch and in their turn became very inimical later on to the British by whom they considered that they had been slighted. Although even in those days, as at present, they were as a class, vindictive, and were somewhat bloodthirsty, they were very busy in their mercantile activities. In fact they had the monopoly of trade on the West Coast. The attitude of the Portuguese towards the Mapillas was characterised by continued oppression and cruelty.

HISTORY A D MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

QUAINST CEREMONIES.

It has been said that the Mappilas were much oppressed by the Portuguese, and this resulted in a mutual hatred which lasted for a long time. Nor were they on friendly terms with the Dutch and the English. Nevertheless their relations with the Zamorin of Calicut were very cordial. It might be said that they were the masters of the places in commercial business on the West Coast. The chief merchant of the town, says Vischer, had the status of ruling princes. He was always surrounded by his compatriots who were armed with sword and shield in imitation of their pomp and parade. They had a powerful chieftain in the Ali Raja at Cannanore, who was the ruler of the Laccadives and the Maldives. They invariably joined against the Europeans to whom they gave many sources of irritation. At Cranganore they massacred Jews, a people cursed by Mahomet. They moreover persuaded the Zamorin to expel the Syrian Christians from his territories which made them seek refuge in the States of Cochin and Travancore.

In the XVIIIth century when Malabar was torn asunder by various wars, and desolated by those who call themselves her friends as well as by its enemies, the Mappilla were divided into two distinct classes, namely, those residing along the sea-coast who were either traders or large farmers, and those in the inland taluks called "Jungle Mappillas" who lived by rapine and murder, and kidnapping children some of whom were sold as slaves to the supercargoes of vessels, but a large majority to the French at Mahe, and the Dutch at Cochin. These jungle Mappillas defied Tippoo's troops and even plundered frequently his inalnd treasuries and defeated those in charge of his property. When they took any spoil they divided it among themselves and at once dispersed Their houses were small fortresses like those of the Nairs, surrounded by strong walls with loopholes for musketry. A succession tax was levied in those days in Malabar under the native princes on the estates of all Mappillas who died leaving heirs, from one sixth to one-twentieth of the amount they bequeathed. The origin of this tax is buried in obscurity but traditions assert it to be coeval with the arrival of the Arabs at the coast. It was abolished in 1792, and fruitless attempts were made to pacify this unruly race. In those days they received much greater consideration from the petty, village officials than the native Christians. They were never kept waiting for hours, and then probably directed to come on the following day. Every Mahomedan Mappilla, even if he be a convert of a few days' standing, used to be treated with civility and if kept waiting had a seat given to him. Such, in brief, was the history of the Mappillas in former times. We are now concerned with the descendants of the "Jungle Mapillas," who live in the inland Taluks of Ernad, and Walluvanad.

THEIR HABITAT.

The Mappilla house varies in side and material from the mud huts roofed with cadian leaves or straw of the lower classes to the large and airy buildings constructed of stones and roofed with tiles, belonging to the wealthy. The houses are surrounded by small compounds, walled on all sides to avoid public gaze. These are quite plain in their designs which invite no special attention. The typical Mappilla street like Kundotti in the Ernad Taluk is quite picturesque though dirty.

Of the four sects into which the Mahommedans are divided, viz., Shafee, Hanafee, Ambalick, and Malick, the Mappillas belong to the first. The members of these sects profess the same religion, perform the same ceremonies, and make no objections for interdining, but do not inter-marry. Absence of intermarriages is not based upon any religious sentiments or prejudices but merely on certain social distinctions. They have no objection to entering into conjugal relationships with close relatives. The sons and daughters of brothers and sisters often intermarry. They also prefer matrimonial alliance between a man's son and his sister's daughter and vice versa. In Malabar and Cochin there are to be found the descendants of the Mahommedan Pathas of Afghan descent between whom and the Mappillas there is no intermarriage.

The Mappilla girls are in these days, married before and sometimes after puberty; but generally marriages take place when the girls are between 12 and 14 years of age, though some of them marry at an earlier age.

A MAPPILLA WEDDING.

When a suitable girl has been selected for the marriage of a young man, a convenient day is fixed for the relations and the friends of the bride and the bridegroom to assemble in the house of the former to talk over the matter, and to settle the dowry to be given to the bride by her parents. The members assembled there are courteously received and sumptuously treated. The marriage of girls before puberty is generally celebrated during the day-time but that of those after puberty during the night.

FEASTING.

All preliminaries having been settled and the day for the celebration fixed the bride's party is treated to a feast in the house of the bridegroom, and the latter attended by his party proceeds to the house of the bride where the father meets him and sprinkless on him some rose water. The whole party then proceed to a pandal, in which they sit on carpets or mats spread on the floor, and partake of betel leaves and nuts. The only religious ceremony necessary for the wedding is the "Nikka" which consists of the formal conclusion of the contract before two witnesses and the Kazi who registers it then. It can be performed by any learned man, but is generally the duty of the Kazi within whose jurisdiction the bride lives. It is done either on the day of the nuptials or any day previous to it—in some instances months and in rare cases years before the nuptials. In the latter case the bridegroom or his father and a select party go to the Jumma Musjid or any other mosque near the house of the bride where the bride's father or the grandfather or in their absence any other relation having religious authority to give away the girl in marriage, presents himself along with the bridegroom before the Kazi, who makes the two repeat the necessary formula in the presence of two competent witnesses. The formula consists of the recital of the "Kalima" and a formai acceptance of the conditions of the match thrice repeated. But when the "Nikka" is performed on the day of the nuptials, it is done in the bride's house on or before entering the nearest mosque. In Calicut the Kazi generally goes to four particular houses, while the members of the other houses are by time-honoured custom bound to go to the Kazi's house. After the performance of the "Nikka," there is in the bride's house a grand feast to those that are invited to attend the wedding. As soon as the bridegroom and his party enter the bride's house, they are seated in a prominent place and the feast begins. The bridegroom and his attendants are then conducted to a room specially prepared for their reception, and after a few minutes' stay therein, the latter withdraw leaving the bridegroom alone. The bride with a *tali* tied round her neck by her sister, is next introduced into the room by her female relations, and the door of the room is then closed by them. The pair are left together for a few minutes. The bride leaves the room first and the bridegroom's party then enter and take him back to his house. In some cases they are permitted to spend the whole night together, and the bridegroom takes leave only on the next morning. In some cases the bride is first conducted into the bridal chamber, and the bridegroom is next introduced into it, but remains only for a few moments. This prevails only in the case of girls who are very young, and the early marriage custom favours this practice. In North Malabar and Calicut, the wife lives in her own house, with her mother and sisters as the Nayar women in a Marumakkathayam family. The husband visits her there, but, in some cases, where the husband is rich and has a number of children, he erects a separate house for his wife and children. In such a case the wife goes to the husband's house as soon after the nuptials or as circumstances permit, and lives there going to her own house only on short visits and for her first confinement. It may be said in this connection that while the expenses on the part of the bride's parents in North Malabar are very heavy owing to the difficulty of securing suitable bridegrooms, in South Malabar and the Cochin State, where the people are poorer, matrimonial alliances are not so expensive.

A STUDENT'S GALLANT ACT.

ROBBER SHOT DOWN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

An exciting incident took place in Calcutta yesterday afternoon when a Mahomedan, who was alleged to have robbed a pedestrian, was shot by a Bengal and was captured. The Bengali, who is a law student, was studying when he heard a row in the lane. He ran out and saw a man running away, brandishing a knife, followed by a crowd. The law student ran into his house armed himself with a double-barrelled gun and gave chase. The fugitive entered a lane where he was overtaken by the student, who asked him to stop The man, however, with the knife in his hand, rushed at the student, who fired a shot and hit the man in the leg. He dropped injured and was removed to the hospital. The student reported the matter to the police.

Mohurrum celebrations passed off quietly at Lucknow. Owing to rainy and uncertain weather the crowd at Tuesday's procession was stated to be not so large as on the previous occasion.—(A. P.)

LATER CABLES.

LEAGUE OF ASSEMBLY.

MR. SASTRI'S SPEECH ON COUNCILS REPORT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept. 14.

Geneva.—The high level of debate of Saturday's sitting of the Assembly of League of Nations and, notably, the lead given by Mr. Balfour, was maintained to-day on the occasion of the discussion of the Council's Report. One of the features of to-day was the elevated philosophical speech by Mr. Sastri who declared that as custodians of the world's peace their duty was to support the Council's efforts. Mr. Sastri referred to the disarmament and the relief that India would obtain from it. He hoped that India's claim, in the matter of International Labour, would be treated with more consideration in future, and mentioned another grievance, namely, the small Indian representation on the Secretariat of the League. He expressed the hope that the Mandatories would use their discretion and act worthily in the execution of their trust and pointed out that some powers with C mandates have laws, regulations, and habits of administration, which, in effect, introduced colour bar and made invidious distinctions between the Whites and the coloured peoples. Indeed, he said, the Powers generally did not hesitate to subject the coloured peoples in their areas to certain hardships and, regrettably, even indignities, particularly in what was formerly German West Africa.

Mr. Sastri declared that Germans had made no colour bar. Nothing had occurred in this connection to occasion the complaint, but he desired to take time by forelock and request the mandatories to pay due regard to the sacred trust they had undertaken. He appealed, particularly, to Lord Robert Cecil and his other worthy and distinguished colleagues of the South African Delegation to use their moral authority and influence, to assure that neither he nor Japan, which also protested against the terms of the mandate, would find it necessary to tell the Assembly that they were worse off under the League Trustees than under the Germans.

HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF BRITAIN.

DETAILS OF CONTEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept. 14.

The fight was very fast from the outset. Beckett's left hooks, straight lefts, and body blows were much better in the first round, but, afterwords, the fight became more even. McCormick, who displayed smart footwork and clevr ducking, sent in several good upperly cuts, jobs, and right swings, and in the seventh round, Beckett went down for a count of seven from the smashing right. McCormick landing another couple of rights, before the round ended. After the eighth round, Beckett's weight began to tell and McCormick's punches began to lack sting. In the twelfth round, McCormick went down four times and his seconds threw in towel at the conclusion of the round. McCormick, who is nearly a stone lighter than his opponent, put up a very game fight and received tremendous ovation on leaving the ring.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

There was a little more enquiry for coal shares in market to-day North Laikdih in request and showing an improvement in price. Only small turnover was reported in jute shares. In miscellaneous section Cotton shares were steady and there was fairly good inquiry for British India Corporation ordinary, Kesoram Cotton and Samastipore Sugar. Market will remain closed on 13th and 14th instant. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 16-8, Bokaro and Ramgurh 51-8, Kalaphari 21-7, New Beerbhooma 37, New Manbhoom 64-8 g.d., North Damuda 10-8, North-West (fully paid) 77-8 and Contry 53-8 prem, North Laikih 17, West Jamuria 11-12.

Jute:—Albion 281-8, Alliance 366, Century Century 7-8, Craig 7-4, 53 Howrah 37-8, Kanknarrah 4-12-8, Kinnison 10-5, National 22-6-8, Northbrook 57-8, Standard 420.

Miscellaneous:—Aliymoola Industrial Corporation 10-12, Agra United Mills 8-2, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 509, Bararee Coke 15-4, Bowreah Cotton 1055, British India Corporation 12 and 12-4 s.l., British India Corporation (def) 19-12, Commercial Properties 2-8 discount, Calcutta Oil and Cake 11, Cawnpore Sugar 47-4, Dunbar Cotton 515, Hume Pipes 6-10, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1273, Indian Wood Products 1-4 discount, Indian Standord Wagon 95, Xesoram Cotton 19-4, Kumardhubi Engineering 12-12 and 13 s.l., Marshall Sons 8-8, Mathrapore Zemindary 4, Spences Hotel 13-4, Somastipore Sugar 12-12, Tinnevelly Textiles 16-12.

Government Paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-2 and a small lote at Rs 59-6. War Bonds 1925 at 100-2, 1928 at 100-6, 1930-31 at 100-6 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling four and seven eight pence and Demand billsone shilling four and twenty-nine and thirty-two pence.

As a result of the recent joint deputation of the Mysore Anglo-Indians and Whitefield's Settlers to the Dewan, it is understood, that directions have been issued not to proceed with the resumption of lands in White-field as ordered on the June 28th, pending further inquiries in the matter. (A. P.)

* * * *

On Monday evening a deputation of Congress workers from Lahore addressed a crowded gathering in the Jalhanwala Bagh, Amritsar, when Lala Duichand and others spoke on Swaraj.

DHARWAR RIOTING.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

THE "VIJAY" EDITOR'S STATEMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 12.

To-day begins the fourth week of the Rioting and Arson Trial at Dharwar and so far only three accused have made their statements. Two men were arrested by the police on Sunday on charge of intimidation of prosecution witnesses. Both are Mahomedans and staunch Khilafatists. If there was any intimidation at all it was not on the part of the people but of the police and people think that this is only a beginning of more arrests to start new prosecutions, while others think this is a warning to witnesses to quote the phrase brought into vogue by Shivlingappa and his witnesses that Malegaon incidents should not be repeated.

When the Court assembled Jathar, the accused who had agreed to defend himself by citing some witnesses, told the Court that he was unwilling to call them as he was convinced he would not get justice. If the Court wished it could call them. He wanted to put in the newspaper article as part of his statement and not as evidence. The Judge said if he wished to put in the article, he would not be able to reply. After some discussion the Judge said Jathar would loose his right of reply. Jathar then refused to call the witnesses, whose names he had given to the Court, and thus refused to defend himself as the rest of the accused had done.

MR. HOSKERE'S STATEMENT.

Annachary Hoskere, Editor of the "Vijay" then made his statement. He said he accepted the general statement of the first accused. Mr. Painter, Collector had decided to put a stop to Khilafat and N.C.O. He was engaged in repressing all these movements and so the accused, as Editor of a nationalist paper, was suffering. He had never spoken at any meeting, neither had he picketed. Except writing in his journal he did not take any active part in public activities. The Collector had stopped giving advertisements in his paper and the "Rajahansh" and he thought that the Collector was angry with him, and from what had happened since he was convinced that it was on account of his articles in his paper. Mr. Painter was standing in the Police Station while the accused was arrested. Jathar, Diwaker and Kabbur came behind him. From this he thought that the charge against him was under sections 104. His left leg is powerless through Rheumatism. Mr. Smith took him to the Police Station in his motor and on the way he was told that he was charged with rioting and he was much surprised. The accused would have defended themselves, but by arresting and harassing them, the Collector had tarnished and brought into disrepute British Justice and good administration and it was unworthy of his position. The police were the criminals and they themselves investigated the offence. They had brought this case forward to hide Shivlingappa's crimes. This is the Justice of the wolf to the lamb. He had only brought witnesses who would bear false witness against them, and those who would tell the truth were kept back. Accused had not taken part in the crimes, and proceedings had been brought to ruin them. There were four objects which authorities wanted to gain one was to serve themselves and earn *kudos*; secondly, to put a stop to agitation; thirdly, to get the Lingayats with them and divide them from the Brahmins and fourthly, to teach people to give false evidence and thus demoralise them. Therefore the evidence brought forward was one sided. The Judge said here it must be one sided and he wanted more facts and not opinions. Continuing, the accused said he was ready to give evidence if an independent commission were appointed to investigate into the case, as in the Matiari Case. Out of the 40 men, who were wounded by the police firing, only twenty had been examined and only four had been called in as witnesses. They gave up the others because they would expose the case.

On the day of rioting at 6 p.m., second Sub-Inspector came to the accused's pres: with two persons from Belgaum and they all went to the meeting. The Sub-Inspector's statement had been taken by the police on the night of the riot but his name was not in the charge sheet during the first four or five days, when arrests were going on in the town. The second Sub-Inspector was transferred from the city and later on he was sent to Hubli. He was at the meeting for more than an hour, and all the accused while well known to him, the former could not give their names. Umar the Sub-Inspector, left while Diwakar was speaking and they heard the alarm bell and whistle, while Kamalapur was speaking, there was firing After four or five minutes men and boys came there, shouting for a doctor. The meeting had dispersed. While he neared the Rajahansa Press the wounded perple came one after the other. He went afterwards to the dispensary and helped the wounded as much as possible. Dhabhde and Kamlapur and others were doing the same.

On July 3rd, while he was sleeping in his press Shivlingappa awoke him and told him he was arrested. He was told that Kamalapur had been arrested and Shivlingappa went into the town with Mr. Smith to arrest others. Shivlingappa sued to stand near the door of the Court where the Magistrate was taking evidence in order to manufacture evidence. His friends and pleaders had told him this was so and this had been brought to the notice of the Magistrate from the charge sheet. It was evident that persons called as witnesses were under the obligation of Shivlingappa. He had created witnesses to hide his own crimes. Accused said he was innocent, and violence was not the creed of the Congress.

If he had been on the spot, Shivlingappa who had about a hundred armed and unarmed constables, ought to have arrested him at once. Moreover, accused was a lame man and it was impossible for him to escape. If he had been there in a crowd of three or four thousand he could not have escaped being shot. He was a journalist and for two days he made enquiries and he then learnt that unarmed men, and particularly boys, had been shot. Several people had stated before the Congress Commission that the deponent was at the meeting and the Court might summons them if it wished.

MADAVACHARYA'S EVIDENCE.

Madhavacharya Krishnacharya aged 58 then gave his statement. He said he subscribed to the different newspapers and he also sold them. Many Lingayats had beaten him for this. Many of those persons were witnesses against him. Many times Durginurgi Shivlingappa had warned him not to shout about the allegations in the papers against the Police or he would come into trouble. With a view to prosecute editors and sellers of newspapers and members of the Congress and the Khilafat Committee accused had been prosecuted. He had learnt that the officials and the Police were conspiring together. Two days before firing Shivlingappa had asked him whether the accused Desai and Deshpande were in the town. There was a saheb present when he was asked this. They then began to whisper something.

Accused gave copies of the "Rajahansa" and the "Young India" to Umar Sub-Inspector as usual on the first July. He sold his newspaper and went to the "Rajahansa" office to give an account of the papers sold Hence he went to the "Vijaya" office for a similar purpose and to the meeting where he was sitting until the lamps were lit. As it was dark and he could not see he went home with one Shripadbhat. On the way he met some friends of his whom he knew. All four of them went as far as the accused's house and then other went away. On the next morning when he had been to buy newspapers he came to know of the previous night firing. He had prosecuted Lingangowda Patil and therefore he had got his cartmen to give evidence against him.

Some time ago there was an article that Rudragowda Artal had apologised to the Brahmins and he had cried the news aloud and this very Hulkoti, Special Prosecutor had got his clerk to beat him.

The Judge asked how this was relevant. The accused said the Lingayats had got up the case against him and continuing said the witness several witnesses had given evidence that he was at the meeting and he wanted these to be called as Court witnesses and not his own.

The accused was going to give the names but the Court did not want to hear them.

A NON-CO-OPERATING STUDENTS STATEMENT.

Madhavarao S. Kamalapur aged 25, a non-co-operating student doing propaganda work then made his statement. He in addition to the general statement said he was in the Arts College and he left the College in obedience to Non-co-operation Resolution of the Congress and the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. He was a thorough non-violent non-co-operator in all his words and deeds. Since the commencement of the temperance movement from April last he used to deliver lectures against drink near the market liquor shop and other places. It was a fact the police were sympathetic to them at the times. Picketing was going on smoothly. Large numbers had given up drinking. Since the arrival of Mr. Painter and Mr. Marsden in the district peace had disappeared and the liquor contractors became intoxicated with power and authorities went mad and the police left their duties and did what they liked. Pickets were abused and sprinkled with toddy and insulted. And it was clear that the contractor got up police evidence and brought a case against pickets. Squibs were thrown when and where he was lecturing. Nanavaty got his servants to throw toddy on the accused and Dabhade. One man came there and said he had been deprived of Rs. 50 by the pickets and on the next day when the man was ostracized by his castefellows he came to the Khilafat Committee and told them that he had told a falsehood at the instance of the police. The accused then said Shanmukhapa had come to Ron to create false evidence against him and prosecution Judge asked how this was relevant and Kamlapur said it showed how the plot had developed. A few days before first of July his father sent him a voice to return to Dharwar as he was going to be arrested by the Collector. After he had returned from Ron Mr. Painter had told his father that he should withdraw his son from the agitation otherwise he would be prosecuted. On the day in question Umar was sitting next to him at the meeting and while Diwaker was speaking Umar left as he got a chit from a constable. Kamalapur seconded the proposal to elect Mr. V. B. Joshi as Chairman. After Kamlapur two men had addressed the meeting.

meeting and it was about 7-30 he heard the whistle from the direction of the market. A short time after about 8 or 8-15 p.m. he heard firing. He had addressed the meeting for 30 minutes. They were then talking between themselves as to the reason of the firing. In the meantime wounded people came to the meeting calling out for doctor. The meeting then dispersed. He and Dr. Shirhatti went to the latter's dispensary and they remained there till midnight tending the wounded. On July 3 at about 4 p.m. he was in the Congress Committee office and knew that Shivlingappa and Mr. Smith came there with police party. Shivlingappa called out that the accused was arrested and should come down. Kamalapur came down and was sent to the police station where there were Messrs. Painter, Marsden, Holman, the D. I. G. and Calolji. Kabbur, Dinakar and others were also brought there under arrest. Many people were standing on the road to see the people brought in. Seeing them Mr. Painter asked Shivlingappa why had the people come to see the drama without paying for it and he said to the crowd to disperse or you would be shot.

On July first he had not gone towards the market shop. He was perfectly innocent and the charges were false. Convinced that he would not get justice both in the lower and this Court, he had taken no part in the proceedings. He then gave the general grounds for this step and cited the names of the witnesses who had deposed to his presence at the meeting. The Court said it could not call those witnesses. Kamlapur said the Judge had said that he was anxious to do justice and if that was so he should call those witnesses. The Judge however refused to do so.

A PROFESSOR'S STATEMENT.

Ranganath Ramchandra Diwakar aged 26 teacher and journalist then stated he was a M.A., L.L.B., of the Bombay University, but had not taken his degree of law. He was Professor of English in the Rajaram College and the Karnatak College at Dharwar. At present he was a teacher in the National School and Printer and Publisher of the "Karmavir" a nationalist weekly of Dharwar. His paper advocated nonviolent non-co-operation. He was perfectly innocent of the contemptible offences with which he stood charged by prosecution. Being a non-violent non-co-operator neither in deed nor words had he ever advocated violence. The offences with which he was charged were generally committed by hooligans and in the ordinary times he would never have been charged; but the whole set of officials had conspired together to put down the movements and repression was the one weapon which was handy to them. He then gave a general survey of the movement of picketing. The officials had been annoyed with picketing which began in April, as he himself was picketing and the pickets were beaten abused and insulted and pleader Guttal was attacked dastardly by the contractors. The pickets silently suffereed these indignities in the presence of the police. Mr. Painter was a hearty hater of this movement and his conversation with a volunteer had already appeared in the papers. The accused then gave an account of his interview with Mr. Painter the day before the rioting when Mr. Painter had told them to come to his office and after warning them he had communicated to them from Government their disapproval for certain anti-drink articles in their papers and said he was thirsting for their blood.

Touching the riot the accused said even according to prosecution the shooting was not justified and rioting was an occasion when it gave an opportunity to the officials to shoot innocent people who were taking part in the movement. He accused Shivlingappa of being the chief tool of the executive in the shooting. Throughout he had a conclusive proof, if necessary, to show that he had never been to the liquor shop. On the 1st July, he had been to Jathar, the accused at three o'clock and was there for more than an hour. From 5 to 8-30 he was convinced that his suffering was ne- was convinced that has suffering was necessary for the cause he had at heart. While his conviction his conviction would be unjust his acquital would be still more unjust since his fellow prisoners.

A JOURNALIST'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Mathav Bhimrao Kabbur, pleader and journalist, the eighth accused then made his statement. He said his statement in the lower Court was wrong. It was then re-translated for the benefit of the assessors. Continuing, he said he was arrested by a and District Magistrate of Dharwar, Mr. own thirst for blood of the political workers. This set is headed by the Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar Mr. Painter, and they were merely going through a form of justice to get him convicted, knowing full well that their power would help them to get the accused convicted. Before the day of the alleged offence, he was summoned by Mr. Painter together with Mr. Divakar. He was then publishing "Karmavir" and Mr. Divaker was printer. Mr. Painter communicated to them a warning from the Bombay Government in which it was alleged that two articles against drink were inflammatory. After this business was finished Mr. Painter volunteered some information. He told them that he was thirsting for their blood, and that he would be glad to see them somehow sentenced to at least one year. The accused thanked him and Mr. Painter said he was always a frank man. This showed the anxiety of Mr. Painter towards his paper and further the Editors of four nationalist papers namely, "Rajahansa," "Karmavir," "Vijaya" and "Karnataka Vritta" had been arrested as offenders, the last of whom was since let off.

HOW HE WAS ARRESTED.

On this day of riot a policeman came to him and said he was wanted by Mr. Painter and therefore he had said it was Mr. Painter who had arrested him. He told the sepoy he would follow him and Mr. Painter was waiting for him at the Police Station and Mr. Smith met him on the way and showed him a warrant of arrest under sections 109, 436 and 395. Those were the original offences with which he was charged. Mr. Diwakar, Mr. Dhabde and others were arrested on similar warrants. At the Police Station he met Mr. Painter and he said "Kabbur, I had sent for you and I have a great deal to say to you." Mr. Painter told him he was arrested. Mr. Kalilgi held his Court in this Police Staton and signed the warrants and the Judge asked why he thought like that. Mr. Kabbur said he thought them all as conspirators and they had no business to be there. Continuing, he said the picketing was going on smoothly until Mr. Painter settled to have a jolly time of it. Mr. Painter was determined to haul up all the volunteers, and he began the campaign in Hubli. He was determined to break down the non-co-operation, Khilafat and anti-drink campaigns by prosecuting the workers. He opened his campaign in Hubli by arresting the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee.

The Judge refused to take these allegations and Mr. Kabbur said he was being tried and these should be taken down. His allegations were that Mr. Painter was at the bottom of the whole thing and that he was the author of the movement. The Judge refused to take the statement as he thought it was not relevant and said it had nothing to do with the case.

WARNING FROM THE POLICE.

The accused said he was not going to put in evidence here but in a Court which was sitting to judge Mr. Painter. He also received a warning in the Dharwar Khilafat Volunteer Case, when the names of all the pleaders, who had defended and appeared in the Court, were taken down by Mr. Marsden, and he was given an oral warning from the police and the District Magistrate. That the Collector was working against the political worker, was evident from the seven warrants he had issued without names. He had not taken part in the case because from the very beginning his attitude had been very cynical as the offenders themselves had been made Judges in the case.

"OFFICIALS WERE THE REAL CRIMINALS."

The Judge asked whether he himself was a murderer and Mr Kabbur said "no and that he did not accuse him. Continuing, said the accused, in spite of their repeated applications to the Governor, the officials had not been transferred as they were the real criminals and though Disilva was the ostensible investigating officer, Shivlingappa was the *de facto* investigating officer and therefore he had disdained to take any part in the proceedings.

The officers had taken advantage of the factious feelings between the Lingayats and the Brahmins to concoct evidence against the accused The majority of witnesses against them were either Policemen or Lingayats. He had no personal grudge against the witnesses, who had deposed against him, and neither had they any against him personally. He said this deliberately. When he was Editor of "Rajahansa" he had written articles against the non-Brahmin movement. In the election campaign, before the non-Brahmin Conference he had written against Messrs. Hulkoti and Kambli, the so-called leaders, and perhaps that might be the reason why Lingayats had deposed against him. This was a political reason and not personal. The greater reason for their deposing against him was the power of Mr. Painter, Mr. Marsden and Shivlingappa. On the day of the offence, they both alleged he was never, near the scene of the offence. He had been to the Mamlatdar's Court to hear the judgment in the Volunteer Case in which he was a witness. He returned at about 3/30, to the sub-Judge's Court. At about 5/30 he was in the Court discussing certain matters with the Clerk of the Court in connection with a case. He was there until 6 p.m. and then he left for home. On his way he sat in the "Rajahansa" office. Mr. Jathar was ill and the accused was sitting by his side. Umar the second Sub-Inspector, came to the office and sat with them for about 30 minutes, talking on general topics and he said he was waiting for the people to assemble at about 7 p.m. He went to this meeting with Umar. Umar was at the meeting till about 7/45 p.m. and he was standing by the accused, taking down notes. The accused was present at the meeting throughout.

He then gave a long list of the names of the people who were present at the meeting, whom the Court could call if it wished to do the accused justice. The Judge recorded only the names of the accused Khalasi, Phulwalla Hukkerikere, Dhabde, Sultan Master, Kamlapur, Diwaker, Soudagar and the rest were called as other gentlemen. Umar took notes of everything that happened at the meeting, and he was sure of this because he was looking at his notes he did not look up. When Dewakar was about to finish his speech, Umar left.

TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

The Judge said the case had nothing to do with the guilt of the officers. Mr. Kabbur said he had been misled about this by that old woman in the Legislative Council, namely, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Continuing, he said the prosecutors had been very unfair to the defence by every means in their power. He had purposely disdained to take any part in the case, wherein prosecutors had turned out persecutors. A number of worthy gentlemen had deposed before the Congress Commission that he was at the meeting at this alleged time of offence.

SOME MORE ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 12.

Yesterday morning Mahomed Gous Langoti, Acting Chairman, Khilafat Committee and Abdul Karim Shengawala were arrested and placed before the Magistrate charged under sections 452 and 457 I.P.C. Both have deposed against the police story in the Dharwar Riot Case before the Congress Enquiry Commission and their evidence was very important The case is fixed for hearing on the 17th in the Resident Magistrate's Court.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, 12th September, 1921.

	To-days Prices.
Sept.	—
Oct.	13 78
Nov.	13 52
Dec.	—
Jan.	13 50
Feb.	—
Mar.	13 24
April	—
May	13 05
June	—
July	12 90
Aug.	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Oct.	22 50
Nov.	23 90
Jan.	23 75

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 12th Sept. 1921.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	19 57
	Jan.	19 25
	Mar.	19 20

Liverpool, 12th Sept. 1921.

Spot Dull, Mid. U.G.O.G.	Oct.	13 29
	Jan	12 97
	Mar.	12 65
Liverpool	May.	12 43

London, 12th Sept. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 7/8 Firm
Bar Gold	5 10 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	39 Quiet

DISCOUNTS.

London, 12th Sept 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 11/16
,, Fine Trade Bill 2 m/st	5 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block	155

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
Sept.-Oct. Nearest ... £23/10
Tone: Firm but little doing. Shippers prices are prohibitive.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
Sept.-Dec. Paid ... 39/1 1/2
Raw Months Jan.-Apl. Buyers.. 40

New York 12th Sept. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 72 00

London, 12th Sept. 1921.

EXCHANGE.

On London in Paris	51 95
In Germany	394 50
In Italy	87 25

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 26
Christiana	28 63
Amsterdam	11 78
Switzerland	21 67

Liverpool, 12th Sept. 1921.

Mid American Cotton	14 22
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.	23 50

BOMBAY MARKET.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO. issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

13th Sept. 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	92	0	0
Do.	1	78	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	78	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	78	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	82	0	0
Do.	2	82	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1921.

	per Maund,	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	92	0	0
Do.	1	78	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	93	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	93	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	93	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars.		not		
Panch teka joint		93	0	0
Copper English Bars.		89	0	0
Iron-Bars,		38	0	0
Lead		47	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

3-0 p.m. 13th September 1921 Bazaar Terms;

Ready	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	88	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	85	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	90	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	4	0
Tealseed, White 85-15	95	0	0
Tealseed, Gujar 75-25	80	0	0
Tealseed, Black	70	0	0
Tealseed, Gujar 50-50	75	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	12	0
Groundnuts	89	0	0
Jawa	82	0	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0
Castorseed	86	0	0
Forward	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Wheat April-May	10	6	0
Linseed May,	16	14	0
Wheat September	11	8	0
Linseeds Septembor	17	1	0
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	48	0	0

This ready rates are unchanged from 12 to 13 day on account of Moharum Holiday so put on the paper.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Monsoon has again given widespread rain in Gangetic plain and has strengthened in Assam.

Conditions are becoming favourable for formation of a depression in North of Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay Islands, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India East, West Central Provinces; Local in Lower Burma, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, and Coorge. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, East Punjab, Gujrat, Bombay Deccan, North Madra coast.

Principal Amounts:—Port Blair, one and a half inches; Victoria Point two; Dibrugarh three; Sibsagar, Cherapunji, and Bogra two; Jessore Berhampur, and Hajaribagh one; Darbhanga eight; Benaras and Meerut two; Debra Dun five; Simla one; Nowgong two; Jubbulpore and Parbhani one; Hanamkonda one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Upper Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th September, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies are clear at Lahore and Multan and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain. Agra reports 0.24in., Mainpuri 0.53in., Cawnpore 0.33in. and Allahabad 0.76in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu. Day temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para reports 0.18in. of rain and Ahmedabad 0.10in. Skies are moderately clouded and at Rajkot, Bhuj and Deesa humidity is in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal or slightly lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore reports 0.98in., Sangor 0.15in., Hoshangabad 0.29in., Akola 0-14in., Amraoti 0.15in., Nagpur 0.10in. and Raipur 0.27in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—There has been nearly general rain in the south of the division; Mormugao reports 0.77in. and Karwar 0.11in. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.12in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Sholapur and Bijapur humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces and local in east Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the south-east Punjab. No station has recorded rainfall exceeding an inch, the largest fall reported being one of 0.98in. at Jubbulpore.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in the Konkan and local in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces. A few falls are probable in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th September, 1921:—

The monsoon has been active in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east United Provinces, Central India East and north Hyderabad, and local in the Bay Islands, Orissa, the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, Coorg and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the east Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Tavoy one; Cherrapunji three; Mymensing two; Bogra four; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Balasore one; Purnea three; Darbhanga four; Naya Dumka two; Gorakhpur one; Benares, Lucknow one and a half and Parbhani three-quarters.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs to 8 a.m. of 1921.	Normal since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Sept. 13th. 1919.	1920.
		In	Ct	In.	Ct.	In	Ct.	In	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0	3	76	37	59	90	38	23
Fort (Gt. Hpl.)	0	23	79	37	66	85	43	60
Santacruz (Govt. Sc. Hospital	0	27	72	45	62	80	42	37
Sycnite (V. J. Hpl.)	0	11	77	83	70	61	42	92
Scmp & Co. (O. Fctl)								

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.	
		h.	m.	ft.	in
Monday ..	19th Sept.	m 0	10	27	7
		0	19a	27	6

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still	
		h	m	ft	in
Monday ..	19th Sept	m 6	8	17	5
		6	30a	18	2

A Poona message of September 12th says:—A collision between a motor cycle and a motor car at the junction of Bund and Lothian roads at midday to-day resulted in Mr. Ayyar, Government Inspector of electricity, fracturing his right leg very badly.—(A. P.)

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

S S Meiten Maru, Shimowara, Calcutta.
S S Orna, Moxon, Rangoon.
S S Westra, Thomas, Cardiff.
S S Varela, Cammack, Busreh.
S S Soudan, Brooks, London.
The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.
S S City of Rangoon, Mayall, Hull etc.
S S Malay Maru, Saito, Kobe etc.
S S Steel Maker, Wright, Java.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.

S S Meiten Maru:—The steamer Meiten Maru, 2,421 tons, Captain H Shimuwara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Orna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Orna, 2,996 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S S Westra:—The steamer Westra, 2,997 tons, Captain W. Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1,931 tons Captain F R Cammock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Soudan:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Soudan, 6,217 tons, Captain Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from London etc., with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Rangoon:—The K N Company's steamer City of Rangoon, 2,271 tons, Captain J Mayall, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general

S S Malay Maru:—The O S K steamer Malay Maru, 3,210 tons, Captain Y Saito, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S S Steel Maker:—The B I S N Company's steamer Steel Maker, 3,821 tons, Captain G Wright, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Java, with ballast.

EXPORTS

S S Plassy for London—2 bales cowhides E Allmohmed and Co; 7 bales cowhides David Sassoon and Co; 11 bundles cowhides Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; 11 packages bristles Cox and Co; 1,012 cwts linseed Hollingshurst and Co; 75 cwts linseed oilcake Hollingshurst and Co; 645 cwts ground nut oilcake Louis Drefus and Co; 88 cwts gum trag M Maisee.

S S Plassy for Hull—2002 cwts myrabollams F E Campbell and Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—45 cwts cassein H Karamee and Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—14009 cwts groundnut Louis Drefus; 1000 tons manganese ore King King and Co.

S S Drephys for Hamburg—647 bales cottony H E Bode and Co; 6 bundles famoskin K D H Karimbux and Son; 165 cwts gum arabic E Nowrojee and Co; 34 cwts gum trag E Nowrojee and Co; 176 cwts conee C L Sajan and Co; 1000 bales cotton A H Rayani and Co; 1112 bales cotton Kalli Bros; 9 bales cotton Kalli Bros; 9 bales cotton Kalli Bros; 2000 cwts poppyseed Kalli Bros; 4 casks cowgots S H Karambux and Co; 1140 cwts myrabollams E Jwanlal and Co; 60 bales cotton Ely K Vistam and Co

S S Dirphys for Genoa—60 bales cotton K H Kayani.

S S Levanzo for Genoa—400 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 2000 cwts rapeseed H Malin and Co; 1000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

S S Levanzo for Arcona:—62 cwts gum olibanum M Jamalbhoy

S S City of Rangoon for Antwerp—410 bales cotton Bombay and Co; 220 bales cotton E Spinner.

S S Dunera for Hongkong—400 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 700 bales cotton twist C Bomanjee and Co; 400 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David; 1000 bales cotton twist Currimbhoy and Co; 264 bales cotton twist I David and Co; 368 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon; 300 bales cotton twist Birla and Co; 32½ cwts ivory H Rawjee; 10½ cwts ivory A Vally and Co; 5 cwts ivory A B Gundhi; 5 cwts ivory A M Kassum; 5 cwts ivory A G Caloottavalla.

S S Dunera for Shanghai—500 bales cotton Yuasa C Trading Co; 500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co; 1800 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha 300 bales cotton Nassin C Trading Co; 600 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales cotton yarn Central I S & Co; 100 bales cotton yarn Vardhuman Bros; 500 bales cotton yarn G Karanjia; 175 bales cotton yarn C Bomanjee; 300 bales cotton twist C Bomanjee; 186 bales cotton twist I David and Co; 92 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co; 10 cases butter S D Engineer

S S Hakata Maru for Kobe—1450 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Hakata Maru for Moji—1150 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Hakata Maru for Yokachi—400 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Hakata Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton Nissin C Trading.

S S Malay Maru for Kobe—128 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha;

S S Malay Maru for Osaka—2 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Malay Maru for Yokachi—70 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Malay Maru for Hongkong—6875 cwts onion R E Dadachanjee and Co.

IMPORTS

S S Hakata Maru from Yokohama, Agents, Nippon Yusein Kaisha—128 cases silk yarn; 173 cases silk goods; 120 bales silk raw; 200 cases beer; 226 cases rubber toys, 575 drums sodium of sulphide; 865 case safety matches; 564 cases glassware; 212 cases paper; 1375 cases cotton goods; 200 cases glass bangles; 150 bundles straw board; 200 bags sugarcane; 9055 casks cement; 503 bags green beans; 175 bales cotton yarn; 75 bags steranisson; bundles mattings; 200 bags green tea; 823 cases firecracker; 1250 bags sugar; 1332 cases beef; 982 cases c mutton; 510 bags cassia; 10 cases cassia oil; 10 cases aniseed oil; 228 bags sago flour; 137 bags betelnut; 551 bundles rutton.

S S Steel Maker from New York, Agents, b I S N Co—300 bundles middle steel-bars; 20488 pes hoops; 31 pes plates; 1010 pes plate; 53 boxes structural steel; 1281 pieces steel; 821 bundles steel; 15810 bundles bars; 24144 pieces bars.

THE RIGHT TREATMENT FOR INDIGESTION.

consists in overcoming the cause of the trouble—the presence of excess acid in the stomach, which attacks its delicate lining and renders smooth, painless digestion impossible. For this purpose Bisurated Magnesia is unequalled, for it drives away all pain and flatulence the moment it enters the stomach . . . it does this by neutralising the acid, stopping fermentation, and soothing the inflamed tissues. Try it! See how quickly the pain goes. However slight your trouble, get a bottle from your chemist TO-DAY. But be sure it is Bisurated Magnesia, every genuine package of which bears the name of the manufacturers, BISMAG LIMITED. A little thing to look for, but it's worth it, as it ensures your getting the kind that does you good.

Zam-Buk
THE MAGICAL BALM
For all SKIN TROUBLES

Zam-Buk is the purest and most wonderful healing substance known to Science. Prepared solely from rich, rare herbal essences, Zam-Buk is unrivalled as a cure for skin troubles of every description. No matter how obstinate the wound, sore or ulcer, or how virulent the skin disease, Zam-Buk speedily soothes away pain, irritation and inflammation, kills poisonous germs, and grows new healthy skin.

Ulcerated Leg.—Mg. Kyaw Zaw, 20, Babu Hakak Lane, Ballygunge, P.O., Calcutta, writes: "The remarkable healing powers of Zam-Buk cannot be too highly esteemed. The way it completely cured bad ulcers on my face and back from which I had suffered for eighteen months was simply marvellous. As a soothing healer Zam-Buk is unparalleled."

Fiery Eczema.—Mr. S. D. Parekh, 40, Medow St., Fort, Bombay, says: "I suffered from an obstinate attack of eczema. I was treated by several doctors and used lots of ointments and salves, but nothing could relieve the dreadful inflammation and itching. A friend told me about herbal Zam-Buk, and thanks to its marvellous curative power, I was completely cured."

Itchy Ringworm.—Gulabrai Bamabhai, Dholakia, Rajkot, Kathiawar, writes: "I have great pleasure in informing you that I have used Zam-Buk most beneficially. The complaint for which I specially needed it was ringworm. The irritation was very distressing, but I am now quite cured."

Bleeding Piles.—"I suffered severely from bleeding piles," writes Bhupati Bhusan Shaha, Surveyor, Seminary Rd., Muzaffarpur. "Ordinary medicines had no effect so I became very weak. However, when I began to use Zam-Buk the bleeding stopped, and I felt much better. Further regular applications of this soothing balm resulted in my distressing complaint being banished."

Cut & Bruises.—Mr. H. C. Mytle, of Railway Mandi, Kohtak, Punjab, writes: "At one time our hockey team would have one man or another hurt and unable to play for some time. We tried innumerable ointments and lotions, but all were inadequate to quickly soothe and heal our cuts, bruises, and sprains. A friend advised us to get Zam-Buk. We did so, and now, whenever a man is hurt during play, Zam-Buk is applied, and he is soon fit again."

Bites & Stings.—"I am glad to testify" writes Mrs. A. M. Jackson, of Christmas Island, Straits Settlements, Singapore, "to the remarkable efficacy of Zam-Buk in soothing and speedily healing the bites of mosquitos. I came out here provided with Zam-Buk for insect bites and stings. Friends offered various other remedies, but Zam-Buk beats all as a soother and healer."

Poisoned Toes.—"My wife," writes Mr. U. S. Johns, Battery Rd., Apollo Bunder, Bombay, "felt irritation under her toes. Blisters formed and the whole under-surface broke into eruption. The skin was scaly; the flesh went black, the itching was unbearable. Zam-Buk proved simply wonderful. The swelling and burning irritation subsided, and after applying Zam-Buk for a few days, my wife was able to get her boot on. Zam-Buk alone healed and saved her foot."

Burns and Scalds.—Mr. Satischandra Ganguly, L.M.S., 69, Amherst Street, Calcutta, writes: "I had a very bad case of ulceration due to scalds. The wound was very foul and suppurating profusely. I at once cleansed the parts, and saw to the immediate application of Zam-Buk. As a result, the discharge of corrupt matter completely stopped, and the wound began to look much healthier. In a few days all the burning and itching had ceased, and the scalds were perfectly healed."

Tormenting Itch.—Mr. V. D. Deivanayagam, c/o D. Sigamony, Dewans Office, Trivandrum, says: "I was a victim to that horrible skin-disease, itch. Though treated by the apothecary for over a month the disease spread all over my body. I despaired of ever being well again. Happening to read about Zam-Buk, I immediately sent for some. The relief Zam-Buk brought was simply marvellous, and in a short time I was thoroughly rid of the awful disease."

Sore Feet.—Mr. S. C. Da's, of the S.S.S. Rys, Kalaw, Upper Burma, says: "I used Zam-Buk upon my sore perspiring toes, which were very troublesome all the year round, but particularly during the rains. The effect was so marvellous that I continued the treatment. Since then I have had no return of foot sores whatever. Zam-Buk proved also invaluable for my son's scalp trouble."

Awful Boils.—Mr. Chas. Arnott, late 1st Liverpool Regiment, writes: "Whilst at Taragarh, in Ajmere, painful boils broke out all over me. Medicines appeared to do no good, and the boils grew more numerous. One day I had no less than eighteen lanced. In Rajputana, I went into hospital, but the treatment there failed. For a whole year I had despaired of a cure, when I was induced to try Zam-Buk. It was magical in soothing away pain, and it entirely rid me of the boils within a month."

Of all medicine vendors at Re 1 or Rs. 2-4. Post free Re. 1-4 or Rs. 2-8 from Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta. For Free Sample send One Anna stamp (for return postage). I.S. 228.

Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS STUBBORN COUGHS
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Children clamour for them.
They are so good—those blancmanges and custards made with Brown & Polson's Corn Flour.
Nothing is more beneficial to the health of the little ones during hot weather—cool and creamy, light and digestible, yet embodying 100% nourishment.
Brown & Polson's Corn Flour
forms the basis of many agreeable dishes which are easy and economical to prepare.
200 Recipes for one penny. Send one penny stamp and your name and address for a 1re copy of "Light Fare Recipes" Brown & Polson, Ltd., Heaverite Street, London, E.C.1

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Motor driving taught by expert trainer in the shortest time.

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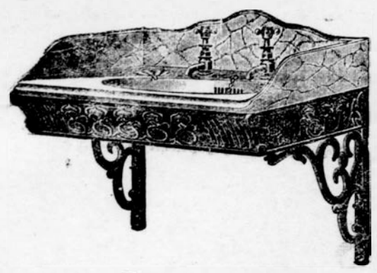
Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized, Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites etc., etc.,



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Important FOR **Hot Season. Travelling.**

Suit Cases, Kit Bags, Attache Cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls, Walking Sticks, etc., etc., etc.

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Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Whittle (GENUINE) **BELTING.**

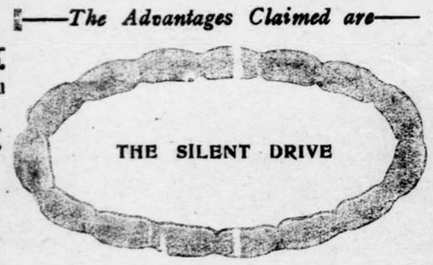
FOR FANS AND DYNAMOS, Etc.

THIS WHITTLE "V"—SHAPE LEATHER LINK BELT is a combination of Leather and Steel Links, and is so constructed that the surface in contact with the pulley is of leather only, and of large area. In consequence, the WHITTLE belt grips the pulley so tightly that even when slack it will still drive. With all this grip there is not the slightest tendency to jam in the pulley, but the WHITTLE belt leaves it quite freely. A more durable, non-slipping and noiseless belt is hard to find. The Belt without a Fastener.

The bending or internal friction from which most belts suffer is entirely absent in the WHITTLE belt, and less power is thus absorbed. The WHITTLE belt is not affected by dust or grit, and works equally well wet or dry. *No fastener is required,* as the WHITTLE belt may be pulled apart at any link by unscrewing one screw, and in the same manner shortened. The WHITTLE belts are made from the very best selected leather, and are practically indestructible. IT IS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

——The Advantages Claimed are——

No belt fastener required.
No belt drill required.
Can be shortened in a minute.
Perfect grip.
Great strength.
Practically indestructible.



Absolute flexibility.
Will drive when slack.
Smooth running.
No internal or bending friction.
Not affected by wet or dust.

SIZES AND PRICES:

½",	¾",	1",	1½",	2",	2½",	3",	3½" Thick.
Rs. 3-8,	3-12,	4-4,	5-0,	5-12,	6-4,	6-12,	7-4 Per foot.

SPARE HALF OR SHORT LINKS, for any of the above sizes.

Rs. 1-0, 1-0, 1-0, 1-8, 1-8, 1-8, [1-8, 2-0] each.

N.B.—Buy the genuine, and see each link bears the imprint: "WHITTLE." Any length supplied.

READY STOCKS ON HAND.:—

The Advance Motor Co.,

MOTOR EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS,
CHOWPATI, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 5121. Telegr.:—"AUTOMOTIVE."

THE SLOGAN OF SWADESHI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day the whole of India is pulsating with the movement of Swadeshi. If any phase of the great weapon of Non-Cooperation is fraught with tremendous potentialities, it is the Swadeshi movement. The slogan of Swadeshi touches the two vital chords of a nation, moral and economic. The impulse, generated by a moral force of genuine patriotism, brings in its natural sequence the economic good of our country by the adoption of Swadeshi. Mr. Gandhi has succeeded to-day in rousing the Indian nation to an awakened consciousness of their duties towards their Motherland. The Swadeshi movement therefore is bound to succeed with the aid of the tremendous forces which Gandhiji has evoked, and the visible signs of which we see around us to-day. But every individual who has a deep concern for his country's welfare, not only for to-day but for the future, feels that if this great movement is only allowed to run in sentimental channels and consequently to spend itself in an emotional and ephemeral exaltation, we shall lose a unique opportunity of permanently fixing its influence in the very vitals of our National life. It behoves us therefore to direct all our energies and noble impulses into useful channels thereby achieving a lasting work for the permanent benefit of our country. And when to-day the call has come to our conscience, every patriotic Indian should possess the determination for immediate coordinated efforts and we need not be the least sceptical as to the results. Let the Capitalists as well as the consumers, moved by the moral fervour of Gandhiji's teachings, be true and dutiful to their dear Motherland. Swadeshi knows no parties, it knows not old or young, and it is the touchstone at this crisis, of our sincerity and strength in the cause of our dear Mortherland.

The call of the National Congress based on the lofty pedestal of self-sacrifice cannot be gloriously obeyed by all and carried out in its entirety by all. In these days of great economic strain, it is not possible for many to despatch their foreign apparels to foreign lands or consign them to the flames. It will seem, Sir, a hard truth but is a truth after all. There is undoubtedly much force in the contention raised by Gandhiji that we should not condescend to give to our less fortunate brothers, foreign clothes which we as a self-respecting nation have determined to discard; yet the irony of the situation is, that only a few possess the economic competency for complete and immediate replacement.

Hence whilst reserving freedom for every individual to do what he thinks best in the interests of his country, and whilst supporting the shaking off of the shackles immediately and entirely, I feel that in the interests of Swadeshi another reservation is also essential, which, if sincerely acted upon, will assuredly go a great way towards a permanent rejection of foreign clothes. It is indefinitely determining for ourselves that we as self-respecting Indians shall refrain in future from buying any sort of foreign clothes. This process of gradually replacing the foreign cloth by indigenous products, may appear to be a slow process, but sincerity will swiften its course, and in no time we shall see India dressed in her own national attire, whether it be the sacred Bhezwada khadi or rich Decca silk. It is the least a patriotic Indian can do at this great crisis of our national regeneration, when we see around us such ennobling examples of self-sacrifice, of solid work in the heart of India, not from the cosy seat of a Legislative Assembly but from village to village, rousing to consciousness the men who really matter, the mass of the Indian nation.

This call to real service does not exclude one section of our countrymen or another. From old to young from great to small there is an inclination as work to suit. Let more elders come out boldly and fearlessly to serve their country and inspire the young by their example, and train them up to be true soldiers of Swaraj. The prophetic vision of the Father of Indian Swaraj, our revered Dadabhai Navroji, the efforts of the past and the more glorious efforts of to-day should now enforce our claim to our own birthright of immediate and complete Swaraj. Swadeshi is proclaimed by Gandhiji as the safest road to Swaraj. His gospel of the Spinning wheel symbolises the great truth that economic freedom is the most essential appendage of Swaraj. Let us all realise the task before us, and obey the call of our great leader.—Yours, etc.

R. A. GAGRAT.

AEROTHRUST Centrifugal Pumps.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

Aerothrust Kerosine Oil 3 and 5 H.P. Motor Engines, Direct connected 2" & 3" Centrifugal pumping sets, Electric Lighting Sets, Out Board Motors and Binder Engines

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BEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Rose of Egypt
Preacher's Well-Known
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

A Doctor says:

"I do not think so good a food as Glaxo can be brought before the public by the medical profession too strongly."

Glaxo is the food doctors recommend and *rear their own babies on.* This is because Glaxo is not an "artificial" food, but is just pure, uncontaminated milk made safe and suitable for baby by the Glaxo process. Glaxo contains NO malt, NO flour, NO starch.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

has been persistently used by Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain for the last twelve years. These Centres now purchase *nearly a quarter of a million pounds* weight of Glaxo every month, enough to feed over 50,000 babies continuously.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Ideal New Treatment for

CONSTIPATION

THOUGH the importance of regulating the system is often overlooked, it is essential to good health. A system choked with waste and impurities soon results in chronic constipation or obstinate liver and stomach ailments.

Ker-nak Pills is the new tonic-laxative with a soothing beneficial action comparable to Nature's medicinal fruits. It keeps the system active and regular without the aid of the old mineral drugs and purgatives.

Perseverance with Ker-nak will overcome even the most obstinate constipation. Whilst they

Soothe and Cleanse the System

Ker-nak Pills, by reason of their rare herbal constituents, also act as a general tonic, stimulate, and purify the digestive organs, and give tone and vitality to the entire system.

If you are at all constipated, have bilious headaches, fits of depression, indigestion, dizziness, delibity, liver troubles, weak stomach or other indications of a disordered system, Ker-nak Pills are just the very remedy you need. Secure a bottle to-day, and take a dose after dinner.

Of all medicine vendors, price Re one with full directions. By post Re. 1-4 from Ker-nak Remedy Ltd., 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LAXATIVE & TONIC
(SEE DIRECTIONS)
Ker-nak
A UNIQUE PILL FOR CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE INDIGESTION & ALL LIVER & BOWEL DISORDERS
The Ker-nak Natural Remedy Limited
I.K. 53.

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WATERPROOF HOOD CLOTH AND REXINE
has just arrived. For Rates and Samples write to:—
H. A. KADIR & Co.
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STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-8 per box
A. H. NASER & CO.
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Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/8 & 2/8 each
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DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS
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Always large stock on hand of
White-Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs
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English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.
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The Greatest Friend of the Students,
Our World-renowned ATANK NIGRAH PILLS are the greatest Friend of Students as they sharpen the memory, refill the empty brain, impart fresh vigour and give tone to the entire system.
A TIN WITH 32 PILLS
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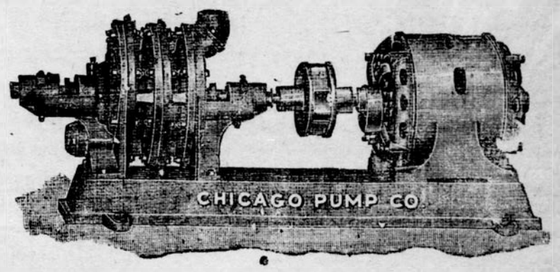

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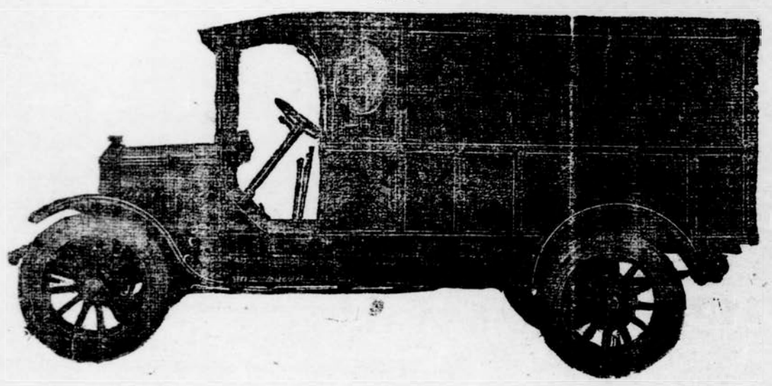

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